MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE — MECHANIC ARTS — GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

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"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

CIRCULAR

To the several Agricultural Societies in Maine.

The great object of all association is, or ought to be, an increase of strength by union of individual power,—an increase of knowledge by mutual communication of individual experience,—and an increase of improvement by the application of this accumulated power and knowledge to practical purposes. Hitherto, the several agricultural societies in Maine, however active and beneficial they may be within their own limits, have been, in a degree, isolated in regard to other portions of the State, and, although pursuing in common one object, and all endeavoring to promote the same important cause, have had but little union of effort and concert of action with each other.

It is desirable that there should be more co-operation among the several societies now existing in the State,—that there should be some bond of union, some central organ of connection and communication, to whom the results and experiments of the several societies should be given, and from whom they should, after being elaborated and put into definite form, be given to the public in a way and manner least onerous to individuals and most productive of good to all.

For this purpose, the friends of agricultural progress and improvement procured, at the last session of the Legislature, an act authorizing and directing the formation of a Board of Agriculture in this State, which act is herewith laid before you.

AN ACT to establish a Board of Agriculture.

SECTION 1. Each of the incorporated agricultural societies in the State shall, at their meetings in the fall, for the purpose of holding their cattle shows and fairs, choose one of their members, who shall thereby be a member of the Board of Agriculture of the State of Maine.

SEC. 2. Every member thus chosen shall receive credentials of the fact of his being thus chosen a member of said Board of Agriculture, signed by the president and secretary of his respective society, and he shall be paid for his services, a sum not exceeding two dollars per day out of the moneys received by said society from the State, in accordance with chapter eighty-two of revised statutes.

SEC. 7. The board of agriculture shall hold a meeting at Augusta, on the third Wednesday of January, annually, when they shall organize by the choice of a president, secretary and such other officers as they may deem necessary. It shall be the duty of the board to discuss such subjects as pertain to the agricultural interests of the State, and to devise and recommend, from time to time, to the several agricultural societies in the State, and to the people, facts, improvements, discoveries and views, in regard to the then present condition and future prosperity of agriculture in the State, and to annually make to the legislature, through the joint standing legislative committee on agriculture, a report on said subjects, which shall be published by the legislature as a public document for distribution among the people.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the board, in addition to keeping the records of the doings of the board, to prepare for the press all matter which the board shall order to be published, and shall superintend the publication of the same; for which service he shall receive one hundred dollars per annum, out of any unappropriated moneys in the treasury of the State.

[Approved April 23, 1852.]

It will be seen by the provisions of it, that it belongs to the several agricultural societies to fill up this Board, by the election of one of their numbers as a member thereof, and this election must be made at their fall meetings.

It will also be seen that the expense of this Board must be borne by the societies, and met by moneys received by them from the State, hitherto appropriated in part to other purposes. This will curtail, in some degree, the funds which would otherwise be paid out in premiums. It may seem to some not exactly right to divert their monies in this way.

It was the best arrangement however, that could, at the time, be made, and indeed on no other terms could the law be passed. It is hoped, however, that in due time, the State will be able, and the Legislature, not only willing, but anxious to increase the stipend now paid out to agricultural societies, so that the funds of each society can have abundant means to meet this and all other current expenses necessary for a strong and vigorous action in their peculiar field. The deliberations of the board, combining, as they will, the feeling and sentiment of all sections of the State, and the information which such an organization will scatter abroad, cannot but lead to such a result. Let each society take hold of this matter in earnest, and a new and improved condition of things will soon be seen in our agricultural prospects. The power is among the farmers—let them manifest a cordial will to develope it by their action in accordance with the law.

SIGNS OF WIND. Perhaps our readers have not had opportunity to observe all the above signs. Those which mark the approach of wind are very similar and our author does not give us any rule to distinguish between the classes of signs.

"The approach of high wind may be anticipated from these general prognostics:—when cattle appear frisky, and toss their heads and jump—when sheep leap and play, boxing each other—when pigs squeal, and carry straw in their mouths—when the cat scratches a tree or post—when geese attempt to fly, and distend and flap their wings—when pigeons clap their wings smartly behind their backs in flying—when crows mount in the air and perform somersets, making at the time a garrulous noise—when swallows fly one side of trees, because the flies take the leeward side for safety against the wind—when magpies collect in companies, and set up a chattering noise."

These are general indications of a storm;—"When a missel thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) sings loud and long, on which account this bird has received the name of storm-cock—when sea-gulls come in flocks on land, and make a noise about the coast—and when the porpoise (*Phocæna communis*) comes near the shore in large numbers."

[Spirit of the Times.

For the Farmer.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. No. 2.

ISOMORPHISM OR SUBSTITUTABLE BODIES. It requires no argument to satisfy the thinking mind that the animal kingdom is made up of identically the same elements as the vegetable kingdom; for the herbivorous animals directly live upon and are made up of vegetables, and the carnivorous indirectly live upon the same elements. When animals cannot get the kinds of food they prefer, they take other kinds, and convert them to their own substance—this is *isomorphism*. So vegetables, to a certain extent, substitute one kind of food for another, and even one element for another.

When the forest is burned, the ash which is left indicates the amount of matter derived from the earth to make up the constitution of the tree. This proportion varies in different plants, and in different parts of the same plant. Thus, annuals and biennials contain a greater per centage of mineral matters; and the young shoots and green parts of perennials contain more than the older, drier, and less colored parts. The absolute quantity ranges from 1 to 12 per cent. of the dry plant. The remainder, being from 88 to 99 per cent., are the portions derived by growth from the water and air. These may be separated, thus—dry the plant as long as it will give off any moisture, and it will determine how much water existed in that state in the vegetable. This quantity varies in different parts of a plant, from 5 to 75 per cent. The application of heat, to any further extent, is incapable of obtaining more water, *as such*, from the organism; but still, water has been solidified, and remains fixed in its tissues, but is prevented from escaping at any temperature short of total decomposition. This is termed *water of combination*, because it is the elements with which it is combined which marks its properties, and renders its dilution and separation more difficult. By careful analysis, however, it may be shown that this second quantity of water exists to the amount of 50 per cent. of the dry mass; that which remains behind, the black mass of charcoal or carbon, equal in amount, in the dry plant, to the foregoing, is that portion which has been derived from the air; so that we might, with a great degree of precision, from the foregoing statement, determine the sources of the materials of the vegetable races, and state them thus:

Derived from the earth,	2	per cent.
" " water,	58	" "
" " air,	40	" "

Such would be the composition of a branch of a tree.

The small amount derived from the earth, requires the particular attention of the farmer. This mineral which the plant abstracts from the earth, is always of a steady amount in the same species of plants.

Abundant experiments have shown that the quantity and quality of the ash found in the same plant, is always the same; and also that, grown on the same soil and under the same circumstances, the quantity and quality of the ash left by no two species of plants is the same; the ash of each differing more widely in this respect, the more remote in botanical relations are the two species. There are no casualties in this respect, but these are real essential parts of the tree or plant, without which it cannot enjoy a healthy life, or obtain completeness in all its parts.

If two plants of the same kind are grown on different soils, and their progress examined, the composition of the mineral matter, from either plant, will be found almost identical, or so nearly so as to strike the mind of the examiner with the idea that the similarity in both cases is owing to a preference or selecting power exerted by the plant itself.

There is thus established between the kind and quality of the crop, and the nature of the chemical composition of the soil, a clear relation, which is universal in its application, no matter in what latitude vegetation may be placed. It shews that the soil on which the plant grows is not a mere cohesive thing, in which it steadies itself, and to which it fastens, enabling it to stand against the winds, which would otherwise make a ruin of it, but that it is really a beneficent parent, which supplies the most necessary nutriment; and the dead clay thus feeds the organism. That this is true, is evident from the fact that if a young and healthy plant be placed where it is deprived of this nourishment, it droops, sickens, and dies. A few examples will serve to show the existence of this relation more distinctly.

Lime is present in nearly all plants; but while 100 lbs. of the ash of wheat contains 8 lbs. of it, 100 lbs. of the ash of barley contains only 4½ lbs. The barley growing in the same soil, and taking up in the total as much mineral matter as the wheat, yet takes only half the quantity of lime. Again, potash is contained in most plants; but while the wheat contains only 19 lbs. per hundred in the ash, that of turnips contain 37½ lbs. per huudred, while the amount of all the mineral matter withdrawn from the soil by wheat is much more than that by turnips.

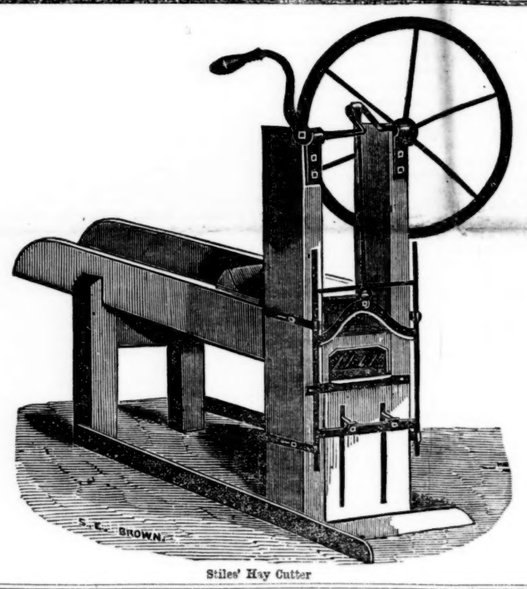
Many more instances might be cited, but this will suffice to show the importance of furnishing all the mineral food necessary for the requirements of the crop to be grown. Here isomorphism may come in to a certain extent. All alkalies are said to be isomorphous. Thus, potash and soda will, in most cases, supply the place of each other. All marine plants prefer soda, but potash predominates in the cereals; and when the plant cannot obtain enough of the one, it will take the other.

Magnesia and manganese are isomorphous bodies. Now manganese is but rarely found in the ash of plants, and it is most probable that it is then owing to there not being sufficient magnesia available for the plants. MARTIN MOWER.

Bangor, July 16th, 1852.

NOTE. Our friend has explained one kind of isomorphism, inasmuch as the assimilating powers of the digestive organs of animals and plants, daily convert different articles of their food into the same form; but there is another meaning to the word. It is also used to express the fact that different elements, or different proportions of the same element, among minerals, sometimes assumes the same crystalline form. ED.

OIL CAKE. Experiments prove that *weight for weight*, the cake which is left after the oil is pressed out of the linseed, is more fattening than the linseed itself.



Stiles' Hay Cutter

THE FODDER PROSPECT.

The great staple agricultural product in Maine, is grass. This crop, in summer in the form of pasturage, and in winter in the form of hay, is the Maine farmer's sheet anchor. Give him an abundance of this, and he works it into beef, and mutton, and wool, and milk, and butter, and cheese, and, indirectly, pork, and eggs, and poultry—besides the labor of the horse and the ox, in which "there is much strength," as the good book says. Give him what Sancho Panza would call a "*plentiful lack*" of this, and he "wilts." He finds himself minus in beef, and mutton, and wool, and milk, and butter and cheese, and all the collateral products, and his horse and his ox falter in the harness, and he becomes diminished in property, and decaying in strength.

The drouth of the present season has been a hard one. The hay crop has been principally secured in excellent order, and it is of excellent quality, but in amount about two-thirds of an average crop. The continuance of the drouth has seriously curtailed the pasturage, and unless we have a supply of rain soon, farmers will be under the necessity of foddering early, which will also have a tendency to diminish the supply for winter.

What, then, shall the farmer do? The first most obvious duty is to thin off his stock. The next duty is to economize in every way the fodder he has. He must gather in all the material which his stock will eat, and save it carefully; all the roots that he can make grow, all the apples not marketable, all the rough and coarse fodder, which in times of abundance are not saved or used.

In addition to this, we would recommend a straw cutter, by the use of which he can divide into smaller particles this same coarse fodder, as well as other fodder, too, and thereby enable the stock to eat much which they would otherwise find difficult to masticate, but which, when well masticated and mixed with the juices of the stomach, would afford much nourishment.

There are a great variety of straw cutters, invented and for sale at the present day. The one here represented is a very good one, and is thought to be superior in many respects.

It was invented by Mr. D. Stiles, Jr., of Middleton, Mass., and by the new movement of the feeding apparatus, feeds in the hay to the knives at such lengths as may be required. It will cut husks, corn-stalks, and coarse fodder very completely, and when properly made is a durable and efficient machine.

There are very many farmers who have never used a fodder cutter, and are yet faithless in regard to its being any great economy to cut fodder for cattle. They have always had enough, and were content to let their stock do their own cutting when the food was placed before their mouths. It has been well settled, nevertheless, that there is a saving made by using a good straw cutter. The agricultural society of Worcester county, Mass., offered two premiums, a year or two ago, for the best experiments in determining the advantages or disadvantages of cutting hay for stock. These prizes excited competition, and much valuable information was brought out, which was embodied in a long and elaborate report published by the society.

We find this report well condensed by the editor of the Boston Cultivator, and we avail ourselves of his labors at the present time, by giving it herewith to our readers. We think a perusal of it will be instructive, and therefore profitable:

The following were the regulations under which the trial should be conducted:—

"The trial to be made with at least two animals, their condition to be as much alike as is practicable; the time of trial to continue at least eight weeks, divided into periods of two weeks each; one animal to be fed with cut, when the other is fed with uncut hay, and the feed of each to be changed at the expiration of each two weeks, and so on alternately each two weeks during the trial. If any other food than hay is given (such as roots or meal,) the same quantity to be given to each, that the result in relation to the cutting the hay may not be affected by other food. The animals should be kept in the same stable, that they may be in the same temperature, the average degrees of which is to be stated. If the trial is made with cows, the time of having the last calf must be given, and also the weight of milk given by each cow, during each period of trial. Each of the animals to be weighed at the commencement of each two weeks, and at the end of the trial, and the statement must give an account of their condition, age, and every other circumstance that can have any influence upon the decision of the question; and that the experiment may produce the most satisfactory results, the same kind of hay (what is usually called English hay) should be used during the whole time; the time of giving the food and drink should be regular, and also of the milking; the time of weighing should be in the morning, and before the animal has been allowed to drink. The statement must also give the quantity of hay, whether wet, or dry, and other food given to each animal, and of each kind during each period of the trial, and to be forwarded and received by the Recording Secretary on or before the 15th day of March, 1852, to be laid before the Committee appointed, for their adjudication."

There were four competitors for these prizes, viz., Charles B. Demond of Grafton, Harvey Dodge of Sutton, Wm. S. Lincoln of Worcester, Amherst H. Hawes of Worcester. We are obliged, for want of space, to omit the statements of the competitors in detail, and only give the following synopsis of each, as reported by the committee:—

By Mr. Demond.—Cow No. 1, 7 years old, dried off about 10th December, calved 4th March, 1851, expected to come in about 9th March, 1852. Trial commenced Jan. 1, 1852—weight at commencement 870 lbs., at close of trial 931 lbs., mean weight 901½ lbs., gain in eight weeks 61 lbs.; on cut hay 38 lbs., on uncut hay 23 lbs.; eat in 8 weeks 1174 lbs. hay—611 lbs. cut hay and 563 lbs. uncut hay.

Cow No. 2, 7 years old, dried off about 10th December last, calved 28th Feb., 1851, expected to come in about 9th March, 1852. Trial began Jan. 1, 1852—weight at commencement 850 lbs., at end of trial 909 lbs, mean weight 879½ lbs., gain in 8 weeks 59 lbs.; on cut hay 26 lbs., on uncut hay 33 lbs.; eat in 8 weeks 1146 lbs.—560 lbs. cut and 586 lbs. uncut hay.

In addition to the hay, each cow eat ½ peck turnips per day, being 7 bushels to each cow, which is equivalent to 58 lbs. hay in value, making cow No. 1 equal to 1232 lbs., provided the turnips were the common flat turnips, and cow No. 2, 1201 lbs., which would make their daily food, as in hay, equal to 29-20 per cent, of their live weight, or an addition of 1 lb. in weight for every 20 3-10 lbs. hay, or its equivalent, eaten.

By Mr. Dodge.—Near Steer, 3 years old this Spring. Trial commenced Jan. 3, 1852—weight at commencement 1075 lbs., at close of trial 1125 lbs., mean weight 1100 lbs., gain in 8 weeks 50 lbs.; on uncut hay 55 lbs., loss on cut hay 5 lbs.; eat in 8 weeks 916 lbs.hay—447 lbs. cut and 469 lbs. uncut hay.

Off Steer, of the same age. Trial began at same time—weight at commencement 1080 lbs., at close of trial 1160 lbs., mean weight 1120 lbs.; gain in 8 weeks 80 lbs.—on cut hay 75 lbs.; on uncut hay 5 lbs.; eat in 8 weeks 949 lbs. hay—469 lbs. cut and 480 lbs. uncut hay.

During the 8 weeks each steer had 2 qts. meal per day, which is equivalent to 293 lbs. hay, making for near steer equal to 1200 lbs. hay, and for off steer equal to 1242 lbs. hay. Their daily consumption of food was in hay equal to 2 per cent. of their live weight, or 1 lb. in addition of weight to every 18 85-100 lbs. of food equivalent to hay eaten.

By Mr. Lincoln.—Cow Beauty, 4 years old 12th May, 1852; calved 14th June, 1851, in milk, expected to have another calf June 30, 1852. Trial commenced 9th Jan., 1852; weight at commencement 905 lbs., at close of trial 1030 lbs., mean weight 967½ lbs.; gain in 8 weeks 125 lbs.—on cut hay 100 lbs., on uncut hay 25 lbs.; eat in 8 weeks 1354⅜ lbs.—685⅛ lbs. cut and 668¼ lbs. uncut hay.

Cow Cherry, 4 years old this Spring, calved on the 20th June, 1851, in milk, expected to have another calf 14th May, 1852; weight at commencement of trial, Jan. 9, 1852, 815 lbs., at close of trial 850 lbs., mean weight 832½ lbs.; eat in 8 weeks 926¾ lbs—464¼ lbs. cut and 462⅜ lbs. uncut hay; gain in 8 weeks 35 lbs.—30 lbs. on cut and 5 lbs. on uncut hay.

In addition to the hay each cow eat 648 lbs. carrots, equal to 171 lbs. hay, which would make for Beauty equal to 1525⅜ lbs. hay; for Cherry, 1097⅜ lbs. hay. In the meantime Beauty gave 413¼ lbs. milk—229 lbs. 4½ oz. on cut hay, and 184 lbs. ½ oz. on uncut hay; Cherry gave 442 lbs. 15 oz. milk—209 lbs. 13½ oz. on cut hay, 233 lbs. 1½ oz. uncut hay. The daily food of Beauty was equivalent to 2 8-10 per cent. of her live weight; that of Cherry to 2 4-10 per cent. The gain of the two cows was 1 lb. of flesh for every 16 31-100 lbs. of food equivalent to hay eaten.

By Mr. Hawes.—Near Ox, six years old this Spring. Trial commenced 15th Dec., 1851; weight at commencement of trial 1520 lbs., at close of 8 weeks 1646 lbs., at close of 11 weeks 1628 lbs.; mean weight for 8 weeks 1583 lbs., 11 weeks 1574 lbs.; gain in 8 weeks 126 lbs.—120 lbs. on cut hay, and 6 lbs. on uncut hay; gain in 11 weeks 108 lbs.—122 lbs. on cut hay, and loss on uncut hay 14 lbs; having eaten in 8 weeks 2106 lbs. hay—1078 cut and 1028 lbs. uncut hay; in 11 weeks 2925 lbs. hay—1351 cut and 1574 lbs. uncut hay.

Off Ox, of same age, and time of trial the same; weight at commencement of trial 1500 lbs., at close of 8 weeks 1604 lbs., at end of 11 weeks 1617 lbs.; mean weight for 8 weeks 1552 lbs., for 11 weeks 1558½ lbs.; gain in 8 weeks 104 lbs; on cut hay 17 lbs., on uncut hay 87 lbs; gain in 11 weeks 117 lbs.—on cut hay 32 lbs., on uncut hay 85 lbs.; having eaten in 8 weeks 2106 lbs.—1028 lbs. cut and 1078 lbs. uncut hay; in 11 weeks 2925 lbs.— 1574 lbs. cut and 1351 lbs. uncut hay.

The daily food of these cattle has been in hay about 2 4-10 per cent. of their live weight, or 1 lb. in addition of weight to every 18 26-100 lbs. of hay eaten.

The eight animals with which the above mentioned trials were made, eat in 8 weeks

5343 lbs. cut hay, 261 lbs. equivalent,	and gained in weight 401 lbs., or 13 97-100 lbs. hay to 1 lb. in weight gained.	5604
5335½ lbs. uncut hay, 261 lbs, equivalent,	and gained in weight 239 lbs., or 23 41-100 lbs. hay to 1 lb. in weight gained.	5596½

Greater gain on cut hay than on uncut hay by 68 per cent., and only 7½ lbs. more cut hay consumed.

Mr. Lincoln's two cows eat
1150 lbs. cut hay, and gave 439½ lbs. milk,
1131½ " uncut " " 417½ " "

Greater yield of milk on cut than uncut hay 22 lbs., or 59 20 per cent., and only 18½ lbs. cut hay in addition consumed.

The first premium was awarded to Mr. Lincoln, the second to Mr. Hawes. The committee observe:—

"These experiments seem fully to have established the fact that a much greater benefit is derived from cutting *good* hay, as food for cattle, than an equivalent for the expense of cutting, if obliged to hire labor for that purpose. These experiments were made under unfavorable circumstances. It is understood that the cattle were unused to eat *cut* hay, and although some of the cattle eat the cut hay readily, by the greater part it was refused until hunger induced to the consumption of it. Another objection—the term of each separate trial was too short; if the whole trial was to have continued but eight weeks, it would have been better to have divided into two periods of four weeks each, than into four periods of two weeks each. There was a loss at each time of changing the food, by a part of the cattle not eating it so freely. It is now become manifest that the cutter can be profitably employed in chaffing hay, whether the whole be good, or a portion of inferior quality, straw, corn-stalks and buts. Of the latter, corn-stalks and buts, they are believed to be of intrinsically more value than they have usually been estimated; when properly cured they afford very nutritious food, of which cattle are fond, and if passed through a cutter very little will be rejected. If the stalks and buts are not of a good quality, it will still be expedient to cut them, as the cattle will eat a larger portion, and what is refused by them will be more readily decomposed. Those who have been compelled, with much hard tugging and pulling, to shovel over manure in which uncut corn-stalks and buts have been mixed, will readily admit that the use of the cutting machine would have saved them much hard work, so much so as well to pay for the labor of cutting the stalks and buts."

FLOORS FOR FOUNDERED HORSES.

It is, doubtless, a well known fact, to many of your readers, that a foundered horse cannot be effectually cured, unless taken in hand immediately; and that in many instances, foundered horses continue to grow stiff and lame, as they increase in years. We do not deny that inveterate cases of founder *may be cured*, but the instances are few where a horse is effectually cured after having been foundered for a number of years.

Foundered horses, could they but speak, would say that they suffered *extremely*, from the intense pain in their legs and feet; and any one may satisfy himself of this fact, by watching their uneasiness while standing still—their incessant stepping—taking up the forefeet constantly, and feeling, as it were, with them, for an easy place to stand. This constant pain operates not unlike the tooth ache in the human family. By it the rest is broken, and the health greatly impaired.

But, if the founder scannot be cured, the condition of a foundered horse may be much ameliorated. I have a foundered horse, and many times it seemed almost impossible for her to get out of the stable. The elasticity of her legs was gone, and it was "miseryation" to see her walk. I put her on a floor of earth—but found it was too cold and wet for her health. I then laid a floor of plank directly on the ground, leaving an opening for the fore feet, about six inches wide, and eighteen long. During most of the time she would stand in this opening. As the floor was laid on a calcareous, retentive subsoil, she soon made mud in this hole. In a short time her legs began to assume their wonted elasticity, and many times no appearance of founder could be discovered.

The object in having a plank floor with a hole in it, as described, is twofold. One is, the horse may have all the benefit of a floor of earth, and yet not be in danger of being exposed too much to a wet and cold stall. Another is, it is a great relief, after standing in this mud a sufficient length of time, to stand on the floor; and when they lie down their bed is dry.

If those who are so unfortunate as to have foundered horses, will construct this kind of floor, they will soon discover a great improvement in the traveling of their horses, and also in their health and fleshy condition.

S. EDWARDS TODD.

Lake Ridge, Tompkins Co., N. Y., 1852.

[Albany Cultivator.

A CURIOUS CASE. A case is related by the Troy Budget of a girl in that city, losing her speech for a whole week! Being disobedient, and refusing to answer her mother, when spoken to, she found—after sitting dumpishly in the corner for about an hour, brooding over her bad conduct—that she was unable to utter or articulate a word! Her friends did not take particular notice of her for a couple of days, supposing she was keeping up her pet. Finally she wrote down that she could not speak, when her friends became alarmed, and consulted the physicians. After a week had passed, she awoke one morning, and found herself again in speaking order.

THE OLD GREEN LANE.

BY ELIZA COOK.

'Twas the very merry summer time
That garlands hills and dells,
And the South wind rung a fairy chime
Upon the foxglove bells;
The cuckoo stood on lady birch
To bid her last good bye—
The lark sprung over the village church,
And whistled to the sky,
And we had come from the harvest sheaves,
A blithe and tawny train,
And tracked our path with poppy leaves
Along the old green lane.

'Twas a pleasant way on a sunny day,
And we were a happy set,
As we idly bent where the streamlet went
To get our fingers wet;
With the dog-rose here, and the orchis there,
And the woodbine twining through,
And the broad trees meeting everywhere,
And the grass still damp with dew,
Ah! we all forgot in the blissful spot,
The name of care and pain,
As we lay on the bank by the shepherd's cot,
To rest in the old green lane.

Oh! days gone by! I can but sigh
As I think of that rich hour,
When my heart in its glee but seemed to be
Another wood-side flower;
For though the trees be still as fair,
And the wild bloom still as gay—
Though the South wind sends as sweet an air,
And heaven as bright a day;
Yet the merry set are far and wide,
And we never shall meet again—
We shall never ramble side by side
Along that old green lane.

STAGE FOR CUTTING GRAIN.

It is now well established that the practice of cutting grain before it is dead ripe has many advantages. This point was conceded in reference to wheat, some time since, but careful experiments with oats and barley have proved that the principle applies equally to them. The points gained are, the grain makes more and better flour, gives less bran, wastes less in harvesting, and enables the farmer to perform his work with less haste and confusion.

The particular stage at which it has been found most proper to cut wheat and other grain, is when the grains are pressed between the fingers they are found to be *doughy*. If cut at this time there will be sufficient moisture in the straw to fully perfect the grain. It has been found by the experiment of Mr. Hannam and others in England, that wheat reaches this state fourteen days before it is dead ripe; but in our country the progress of vegetation is much more rapid, and it is probable that four to six days, or at most a week, would generally produce the same effect here. But this is not of much consequence in regard to the main point, which is the cutting of the grain in the right stage, and this must be ascertained by examination.

Grain cut at this stage requires, of course, to be cured in shock before it is in suitable condition to be threshed or housed. It sometimes happens that much loss is occasioned by damp or showery weather, while grain is standing in shock. This loss might be prevented by the use of caps for the shocks. They have been used with great advantage for hay, and would be still more valuable for grain. A correspondent of this paper last year, remarks—"If a man has ten tons of hay to cut, if he will spend the value of one ton for cloth for caps to shield it from the rain and heavy dews, the remaining nine tons will be worth more for sale or for feeding than the ten tons would be without them, besides the saving of labor in shaking out the hay after rain when all hands ought to be mowing; and the caps for future use will last for years if taken proper care of." We hope to see these caps extensively introduced in curing grain. [Boston Cultivator.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

As the question in regard to the best time for transplanting trees, is not satisfactorily settled, everything that goes to throw light on the subject may be considered important. From my own limited experience, I would answer the question in general thus: "It depends on circumstances." These circumstances are, the character of the soil, and the condition of the trees. If the trees be large, so that roots require to be cut off when half an inch or more in diameter, (and the larger the worse,) and are to be set in a wet, or very moist soil, I would prefer the spring of year. Even green, sound roots, when cut and set in a wet soil, absorb water during the winter, and in the spring will be found water-soaked, and often dead quite up to the body of the tree. The tree may then start in spring but will generally die during the summer. Small roots are not affected in the same manner; hence, if there are enough of these to support the tree, it may live, and in time recover. Hence, I offer the following suggestions:

If the tree be large and the soil wet, I would defer the operation till spring; but if the soil is dry, I would consult convenience. If the trees be small, whether the soil were wet or dry, I would also consult convenience, or former experience. [Rural New Yorker.

FORETELLING THE WEATHER. Though one of the most interesting subjects connected with the economy of our globe, and comfort to man, this is one of the most difficult subjects that can engage his inquiry. One reason of this is the vast number of elements that have to be studied and taken into account; the different laws which each of these obey; the indeterminable nature of many of them; and the modifying influences which they have upon each other in their joint working. Thus, the daily and seasonal motions of the earth, and the action of the sun and moon; the reciprocating movements of the hemispheres—those of sea and land, of plain, or valley and mountain, and of surfaces covered with vegetation of different characters—are all causes of the weather; but in most instances, particularly in such variable climates as present themselves about the middle latitudes of the quadrant, and near the shores of the sea—more especially in small countries surrounded by it—these causes are so blended with each other, that it is impossible so to analyse the result as to assign to each of them its due state in bringing about the particular weather of any day, any week, or any period, longer or shorter. [Spirit of the Times.

BLACK KNOB ON PLUM TREES.

The following course of treatment pursued by me with a knot on a plum tree, and by which I believe I have destroyed the disease, is communicated rather as a possible method, than as a certain cure. Last summer I noticed the excrescence, and at once cut off all the bark, to which the disease had extended; shortly afterwards it again made its appearance, farther up the limb, and again I cut it out, disliking very much to cut off the limb, as it constituted about one-sixth of the whole tree. It did not appear again until this spring, when it broke out at the extremities of the previously excised portion of the bark; the upper excrescence I again cut out, and proceeded to puncture the lower one with a sharp penknife point, at the same time cutting across the bark below this excrescence, to separate it from the healthy part of the bark. At several times since I punctured the excrescence, it growing out larger from the tree all the while, until yesterday when on sticking my knife into it I found it was hollow. I then dug out the whole, and with it took out two grub-like looking worms, about three-eighths of an inch in length, and am inclined to believe from the appearance of the wood under the wart or knot, that I have succeeded in removing the disease and its cause. The wood where the bark had previously been cut off, present an appearance as if it had been perforated in very many places, and a continuous depression running in its length, as though a channel for the passage of the chief cause of the disease. L. V. W.

[Albany Cultivator.

CHEAP METHOD OF PAINTING.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A down-easter in my employ learned me a new method of painting an ox yoke, which takes my fancy for cheapness and efficiency.

This man, who is something of a genius, having broken a yoke, cut a green stick and worked it into a proper shape, put it into a dry brush heap and set the brush on fire. The brush burnt up and charred the outside of the yoke. While hot he rubbed it over with coarse grease, and scraped it smooth with a piece of glass.

When finished the yoke had the appearance of being painted with black paint, and has a very pretty color, so that many have enquired of me, what paint it was. What is of more consequence—by putting the grease or oil on while the wood is hot, it penetrates so deeply that there is no danger of the timber checking while seasoning, which those who have made articles like this, will know is of considerable consequence. This would doubtless answer an equally good purpose for any other wood work which is made of green timber, and may be valuable to some, especially in back places where paint is scarce and brush plenty. By the way, any other flashy material, such as cooper's or carpenter's shavings would be equally good for burning the timber.

[Rural New Yorker.

GLANDERS IN HORSES.—CAUTION.

As this is a most formidable disease, and is becoming prevalent in this country, the subject deserves careful investigation. I lost a valuable horse in June. He took the disease of another horse early in the Winter, and exhibited symptoms similar to those of horse-ail until his head became carious in every part, when he died. It was only by timely warning from one who knew the nature of the disease, that I escaped the dreadful malady. The American Veterinarian reports many cases of persons falling a prey to this disease, by taking it from horses. It is as fatal as small pox, and those who have the care of glandered horses should be careful how they manage, till they learn the nature of the disease.

WENTWORTH VARNEY.

Fairfield, July, 1852. [Eastern Mail.

IMPROVED SEED PLANTER. Charles W. Billings, of South Deerfield, Franklin county, Mass., has taken measures to secure a patent for an improvement in Seed Planters. He employs a rotating hopper or hoppers attached to a seed planter, and constructed and arranged in such a manner that another kind of seed may be dropped from the rotating hopper or hoppers, at greater intervals, while the corn is being planted in hills in the usual way. Corn is ordinarily planted in hills about three feet distant, and pumpkin seed is deposited at about every fourth hill. This machine deposits the corn in the usual manner, and at the same time it deposits the pumpkin seeds in the hills at the required distances by means of the revolving hoppers. There is an adjustable share attached to the machine, the point of which may be elevated or depressed, and consequently it can open a deep or shallow furrow, as may be required for different kinds of seed.

SALT FOR QUINCE TREES. In the fall of 1850 I sprinkled about two quarts of coarse salt around an old quince-bush that occupied the middle in a row of three trees. When I gathered the fruit, I found that on the *salted* tree decidedly superior, both in beauty and in size.

A few words in regard to the time of applying salt to fruit trees. If the application be made in summer, while the trees are growing, the danger is, that unless the quantity be small, the growth of the tree will be checked, and it will lose its foliage; that a new growth will commence the same season, and if this be not in time to mature before the appearance of frost, the growth will again be checked unseasonably, and the tree will die. It should therefore be applied either in the fall or early in the spring.

[Rural New Yorker.

CRYSTAL COW-HOUSE. An experiment of this nature has been tried by T. W. L. Lawford, F. H. S., of Firdail, near Llandilo. The building is 96 feet long by 18 feet wide. Mr. L. has found that his cattle improve more in health under a transparent roof than under one of impervious material. And not only is there this advantage, but a cow-house constructed of glass is cheaper than those now in use. Mr. L. has flowers, strawberries, and grapes under the same roof, which expedient constitutes another advantage, as an amount of heat is secured which is favorable to cattle and repels frost. He has been so much pleased with the success of the experiment that he has erected a larger one for the accommodation of two lines of cattle.

[Canadian Agriculturist.

Many read agricultural papers in so careless a manner, that they receive no benefit from them.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

R. EATON, Proprietor. | E. HOLMES, Editor.

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1852.

THE INCREASE OF GOLD.

From facts obtained at the mint, and from other sources, it has been ascertained that *two hundred millions* of dollars worth of gold has been brought into this country since the discovery of it in California. It was prophesied, soon after the digging commenced, that the precious metals would fall in price, or, in other words, other articles would rise, inasmuch as these metals being more abundant it would require more of them to purchase other things. Also, that wages would rise in proportion as the precious metals fell. As yet there has been little or no change in these things, and it will probably take quite a number of years yet, before these results will be brought about so as to be apparent throughout the whole country. The fact is, that the United States are too expansive,—that is, have too many chances for new settlements and new establishments, to become overloaded with gold and silver, and manifest the changes above named, as they would, if they were circumscribed in limits, and crowded with population.

The National Intelligencer has had recently an article on this subject, translated from the German, in which it says that the great influx of gold will be a great benefit to Europe by enhancing the price of labor with us, and thereby creating a demand for the cheap labor articles of their country. The following gives a condensed view of their reasoning on this subject:

The gold obtained in California, it is argued, must either be expended in the purchase of necessary articles, or invested in interest-yielding stocks. The demand for the former cannot of course exert any discernible influence on the world's commerce; so that this gold must be brought into the market as so much capital to be profitably invested; and as interest is higher in America than in Europe, it will doubtless be invested in the former, for internal improvements and other useful enterprises. Expenditures for the wages of day laborers will form the principal disbursements of these sums. These expenditures in turn are scattered in the purchase of the means of subsistence and other necessaries, and only in a small degree are ever collected again into capital. The most proximate consequence of this California gold must be a rise in America of the price of wages.

A depreciation in the precious metals, it is argued, cannot occur until they have become accumulated in a greater proportion in America than in other countries, and this must necessarily be indicated there by a rise in the price of all commodities and daily wages. This rise of wages in America will enable the European fabricator to undersell the American; and *it is in this way* that Europe must expect to derive the greatest advantage from the golden riches of California. The influx of the precious metals in comparison with the existing supply in Europe was much greater, after the discovery of America, than now, and yet a general rise in the means of subsistence did not take place until after several generations. The conclusion of the writer is, that neither a depreciation of gold, nor a rise of values generally, is to be expected in consequence of the present influx.

VERMONT STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The annual exhibition of the Vermont State Agricultural Society will be held at Rutland, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of September next. William C. Kittredge, Esq., will deliver the address on the afternoon of first day, and Hon. William H. Seward on the afternoon of the second day. The Saratoga and Washington, Troy and Boston, and Ogdensburg railroads, the Vermont railroads, and the Champlain steamboat company, will carry passengers at half price, and animals and articles for the fair free, at the risk of the owners. A good lesson for the Maine railroads to follow, in like cases.

A circular has been issued, inviting gentlemen from other States, and from Canada, to participate in the exhibition.

THE HIVE AND THE HONEY BEE. This is a neat little work, published by C. M. Saxton, and makes one of the series of his Rural Hand Books.

It is by H. D. Richardson, Author of several agricultural works. It is a valuable manual although it contains a good deal of the common speculative romance about bees, such as their domestic economy and ingenuity and mode of breeding &c., which we have little faith in, though almost all the world believes it. The fact is, there is a great deal of romance about bees that had better be forgotten, and a good deal of matter of fact yet to be discovered in regard to them. The price of the book (25 cents) is such that every body who wishes can purchase it.

GOOD NEWS FOR RAILROADS.

The Farmer and Mechanic says that Mr. H. Carpenter, of Rome, N. Y., offers to enter into bonds to any amount, that may reasonably be required, with responsible sureties, to furnish any railroad company with materials for a railroad track, at the rate of *one thousand dollars* per mile. The cost of the material usually amounts, at present, to four thousand dollars per mile.—Quite a saving would be effected by trading with Mr. Carpenter.

A FLATTERING YARN. The Spindle City has spun quite a flattering yarn, in praise of our humble *hebdomadal*, the Maine Farmer. Long may you spin, and spin long, too, brother Spindle City and Middlesex Farmer, and when your last thread is spun, and your work wound off, receive a glorious reward from the great overseer and proprietor of all.

FISKE'S SERMON. We acknowledge the receipt, from a friend, of the sermon preached on occasion of the death of Hon. Wm. King, by Rev. John O. Fiske, pastor of Winter St. Church in Bath. The sermon is neatly printed by Haines & Freeman, and is interesting on account of the subject of it—a man to whom the State is much indebted for much of her prosperity. It is for sale at Fenno's, in this city.

DEATH OF HON. ROBERT RANTOUL, JR. The Boston papers announce the death of Hon Mr. Rantoul, Member of Congress from Essex Co. Mass. Mr. R. is well known in the political circles as an able and eloquent man, and one whose loss will be deeply deplored by his constituents as well as many others.

GRAND RAIL ROAD EXCURSION. There will be a Grand Rail Road Excursion from Augusta to Portland, in a special train, for the purpose of visiting Perham's Seven Mile Mirror of the River St. Lawrence. Tickets for the excursion to and from Portland, including the tickets for admission to the Mirror, will not exceed 75 cents. Further particulars will be furnished hereafter by handbills. Any sabbath schools, coming in as a body, will be carried in the train at half price for each pupil.

DEATH OF REV. B. F. ROBBINS.

It is with a heavy heart that we announce the death of Rev. B. F. Robbins. The news will fill his numerous friends and acquaintances in different parts of the State, with grief and sadness.

We have been associated so long with him in different relations, that it seems like being bereaved of one of our own family. We first became acquainted with him as an apprentice in the Maine Farmer office, where his sedate demeanor, his industry and close attention to business, his studious habits, won the esteem and confidence of every one.

After the close of his apprenticeship, he purchased an interest in the Farmer, and in company with Marcian Seavey, Esq., published it in Winthrop for a year or two,—and subsequently, on Mr. Seavey's selling out, he was in company with Wm. Noyes, under the firm of Noyes & Robbins. He afterwards sold out, and prepared himself for the ministry of the Universalist denomination, was ordained, and became a very acceptable preacher. After fulfilling several engagements in different parts of the State, he purchased a farm adjoining his father's homestead in Winthrop, and employed himself in practical agriculture, frequently preaching as occasion called. Soon after the death of our former foreman, Mr. Manley, he was engaged to take his place in the Farmer office, where he has remained in the faithful discharge of his duties until a week before his death, which took place on the 5th instant. In addition to his other duties he occasionally wrote articles for our columns, over the signature of R., which were characterized with great good sense, and abounded with valuable practical suggestions. Honest, industrious, faithful, he was a man upon whom you could rely and not be disappointed. Modest, unassuming and retiring, yet possessed of extensive practical and scientific knowledge, though self-taught, he was a safe guide wherever he led the way.

Cut off at the early age of thirty-four, when his talents and powers of mind were maturing for a greater and more extended field of operation, and in the mysterious Providence of God taken suddenly from us in the midst of his usefulness, we feel as if a brother had gone and there was none to fill his place. Though exercised with keen pain during his short but distressing illness, he bowed with calm resignation to the will of God, and sunk down like a sleeping babe into the slumbers of death, leaving not an enemy behind him, for he had none while living. Few are called more suddenly than was he to the spirit land, and none better prepared.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

MARTYNEAS.

MR. EDITOR:—Seeing a notice of the Martynea, said to be used for pickles, I procured some of the seed last spring, and have a few of them in blossom; but seeing no appearance of anything likely to grow from it, that would make pickles, I am disposed to ask you, through the medium of your paper, to give me the necessary information, as to its character, manner of using, &c., &c., to enable me to know something more than I now do. Yours, &c, N. THOMAS.

Eden, August 7, 1852.

NOTE. Martyneas grow very well in Kennebec and we presume our friend will see something on his plants before the end of the season, in the shape of a pod, largest near the stem, and running off to a long peak of a *snout*, like one of the peaked toed shoes, "all of the olden time." The way to use them for pickles is to pick them when they get of sufficient size, before they are ripe, but are green and juicy, and serve them as you would cucumbers, either put them directly into vinegar, or pack them down in salt and afterwards put them into vinegar as you wish to use them. As to its character for a pickle, we are not pickle connoissieur enough to see any peculiar excellence about it. As we look at it, a 'pickle' is anything that will absorb vinegar, and is soft and easily masticated—in fact it is an invention by which you can eat vinegar instead of drinking it. Any soft, eatable body that will soak up a good lot of the acid will make a pickle. ED.

KNICKERBOCKER FOR AUGUST. Old Knick is out in the dog-days, full of good sense, nonsense, wit, fun and frolic. A wise, witty, funny fellow is that same Knickerbocker.

BURGLARS CONVICTED. J. B. Hall and Wm. Freeman were convicted, last Monday, of breaking into the store of J. W. Cofren, in this city. Another indictment is made out against them, for breaking into the store of Ai Staples.

GREEN CORN. Some large and exceedingly well filled ears of green corn have been received from Mr. Benjamin Haskell, of China. We give him our thanks for corn feeding us so well.

BURGLARIES. On Wednesday night last the stores of Daniel Shaw, Front Street, I. X. Bean, Centre St., and G. E. Briggs, Water St., were broken open, and goods to the amount of several hundred dollars stolen. The whereabouts of our *efficient* corps of watchmen has not yet been ascertained.

Thursday night four stores and the depot of the Ken. & P. Railroad were feloniously entered in Bowdoinham. The amount of property stolen we have not heard named.

[Bath Times, 5th inst.

A NEW PEST. A large species of Grasshopper has made its appearance on several parts of Long Island, doing much injury to the crops, particularly in the vicinity of Jamaica. On one farm, that of Captain Suydam, they have destroyed about 3,000 heads of cabbage, together with a large amount of grass, corn, wheat, &c. They also attack the potatoe tops, and the potatoes, if not housed as soon as dug up. They destroy the wheat by biting the straw about two inches below the head, which causes it to fall to the ground.

TREASURE IN NEW JERSEY. The Mount Holly Mirror, N. J., tells an almost incredible story, that some of Capt. Kid's treasure has been found among the Pines, and that the occupants of that region are in a state of intense excitement. A man dreamed for several nights successively that he should find this treasure the place to be indicated by four iron bars projecting from the earth. He went and found his dream realized. Two hundred and forty thousand dollars are said to have been discovered up to Monday night, buried in iron chests, and the people have turned out with their pickaxes in farther search for the treasure.

NEW MARBLE QUARRY. The Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Eagle chronicles the discovery of a Marble Quarry in the neighborhood of that town. The marble is of four qualities, the first black with an Egyptian yellow and white vein; the second dark blue, with light blue veins and clouds; the third pink; and the fourth black without veins, constituting the principal part. Although none of it has been properly wrought, it has been found to take as handsome a polish and be susceptible of as fine a finish as the best Irish marble. The quarry has been tested at different points, and there is no room left for doubt that it is very extensive, and probably inexhaustible.

DRY DOCK. A dry dock is now being constructed at East Boston, nearly opposite the Navy Yard. The site is one of the best in the harbor. The Transcript says it will be made after the plan and patent of the best works of the kind in New York and Philadelphia. It is to be finished at once, and such is to be its extent, capacity and power, that the largest steamers and merchant ships may be taken up, examined and repaired within its limits.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Earthquake in Connecticut. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt Sunday forenoon, 25th ult., at the village of Groton, Conn., the first sound of which somewhat resembled the falling of a person on the floor in the upper rooms of the house, but it was followed by a rumbling noise of a few seconds in duration, and a trembling of the house. Persons out of doors sensibly felt the trembling of the ground.

Rats vs. Dog. The Louisville Journal says a terrier dog was actually killed by a number of rats in that city recently. They attacked him with fury, and though many were slain, others supplied their places. The dog fought his natural enemies valiantly, and died like Macbeth, "with harness on his back."

Frost in August. A gentleman who passed through Ashfield, Mass., says the Journal of Commerce, informs us that frost was plainly visible for some distance along the valley in the vicinity of "Spruce Corners." Fences, bridges, planks, &c., were quite covered with it.

A good employment for Criminals. The Legislature of the state of Mexico has recommended to the Government the employment of criminals in the construction of a road across the Isthmus.

Cholera in Ohio. Accounts from Sandusky, Ohio, state that the cholera has broken out there, and that several deaths have occurred.

Quick traveling. Philosophers say that the motion of the earth is equal to seventeen miles a second; so that if you take off your hat in the street to bow to a friend, you go seventeen miles bare-headed, without taking cold.

Returning Californians. The St. Louis Republican of the 28th ult., announces the arrival of several parties of Californians from the plains. They report that up to the 13th July, 25,865 men, 7021 women, 3270 children, 8483 horses, 5853 mules, 90,310 cattle, 21,230 sheep, 8166 wagons had passed Fort Kearney.

New Invention. John Goulding, says the Worcester Palladium, has invented and put in operation a carpet loom, which weaves nearly twice as many colors as any other loom, of any pattern of Brussels carpeting that may be desired.

Census. It appears by census statistics that there are in the United States, 9617 deaf and dumb persons, 8191 blind, 14,666 idiots, 15,477 insane. The deaf, dumb and insane are most numerous in the white population.

A large robbery. A man named Bull, belonging at the west, was knocked down in the vicinity of the dock, in Buffalo, on Wednesday, and dragged into the yard where he was robbed of $17,000.

Not to be declined. A young fellow offered to bet the teacher of a young ladies' grammar school, who was boasting of the proficiency of his pupils, that not one of them would "decline" a husband.

Awful. Three children were burned to death at No. 29 Friend street, Boston, on Tuesday night, 3d inst. They were children of Daniel Rogers, and were burned by their bed catching fire from a candle. The first was 5 years, the second 3 years, the other only 9 months old. The father has since died of the burns received in endeavoring to save his children.

Early corn. The Bangor Courier, of the 4th inst., says, green corn of Penobscot growth appeared in the market here on Saturday last, and our market is now well supplied.

Phonography outdone. The following notice was affixed to a shop in Leeds: "This Ouse 2 Lett Hinquire Necks Doar."

Death of an American Consul. Wm. R. Hayes, Esq., American consul at Barbadoes, died there on the 13th ult., of erysipelas. He was a native of Vermont, and a partner in the firm of Hayes & Trowbridge of New Haven.

Great Mackerel catching. The Newburyport Herald says large quantities of Mackerel were taken last week, at the shoals, by seines, they were shy of the hook. 5000 to 6000 were frequently taken at one haul of the seine; and sold on the spot at 1½ to 2½c each. Several seine owners made $1000 each, and those engaged in setting and hauling $10 to $15 a day.

Beat it who can. A Mr. Philip Walters of Huntingdon, N. Y., a man 73 years of age, lately cut 14½ acres of grass in seven days.

Persevering. The Centreville (Md.) Times says that Matthew Graves, of that county, on Tuesday last, walked twenty-eight miles for the purpose of procuring a marriage license to marry his fifth wife. He is 70 years of age.

The Henry Clay. The wreck of the Henry Clay has been taken entirely from the water, and every thing of value recovered from it. No additional bodies were found, nor anything in the shape of human remains.

Death by Choking. On Friday last, Mr. Daniel Haight, of Fishkill, N. Y., was choked to death, while at dinner, by a piece of beef, which lodged in the orifice of the windpipe, causing immediate strangulation. The occurrence took place at Matteawan.

Heavy Robbery. The mail from Nashville to Louisville was robbed on the 23d ult., of $1300 in drafts. It is also reported to have been robbed on the 27th of a very large amount, near $30,000.

Singular. The Toronto Patriot, relates an instance of a girl, in the 11th year of her age, who has been lying insensible for a period of 21 weeks, during which she has taken no solid food, and for the last 13 weeks no food of any kind, fluid or solid. She has spoken but seven times in the twenty-one weeks.

Look out, old Bachelors! A cricket match between the married men and bachelors took place at Prescott, C. W., on the 23d inst. As usual, the married men were victorious, scoring 80 on the first innings, and 32 on the second, while the bachelors only scored 70 on the first and 17 on the second.

Small notes taken. A Western editor, in commenting upon the statements that diseases may be communicated by bank notes, remarks very coolly that his subscribers need not neglect to pay up, on that account, as he is willing to run his risk of catching anything in that way.

A Monster Cargo. The Chicago Journal says the barque Canada cleared from that port for Buffalo on Saturday, with a cargo of 59,000 bushels of oats. This is larger, by about 20,000 bushels, than was ever taken from there by other vessel.

Bad for the Peaches. A new enemy to the peach, says the Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot, has appeared in this vicinity; at least, it is new to us. From many trees which have come under our notice, we have taken peaches looking nearly ripe, and which were mellow. On opening them we have almost invariably found them rotten around the stone, and in each a long, white worm, luxuriating in his repast.

Illegally condemned. The condemnation and sale of the American schooner Coral, at St. John, N. B., has been ascertained to be wholly illegal, as the seizure was a mistake and intended for another vessel. The matter will be properly investigated by Com. Perry, of the Mississippi.

Sale of a Cotton Mill. The cotton mill and machinery, together with five dwelling-houses and lands belonging to H. N. & H. M. Daggett, Attleboro', have been sold at auction by order of assignees, for $18,025. The mill estate was purchased by John McLellan of Sutton, Mass., for $10,200.

What constitutes a promise of Marriage in New Hampshire. The Supreme Court of New Hampshire has decided that the passage of letters between unmarried parties—ladies and gentlemen—*is equivalent to a promise of marriage.* We shall reef our sails at once. No more *business*, by letter, with the ladies.

A scarcity of dogs. Whilst the King of Prussia and the Empress of Russia were at Coblentz, a butcher presented them with a sausage thirteen feet long, containing all sorts of sausage meat, and terminating with a pig's head. Their Majesties laughed heartily at the strangeness of the gift, but kindly accepted it.

Robbery in Boston. The brig Catharine Rogers in Boston, on Wednesday night, was boarded by thieves, who entered the cabin and stole a gold watch, chain, and money, all of the value of $139, the property of Joseph Burke of Litchfield, Maine.

REVENUE CUTTER UPSET.—*Serious Loss of Life.* As the revenue cutter Taney, Capt. Martin, was proceeding down New York harbor, Tuesday afternoon, 3d inst., bound to the outer bay, she was struck by a squall, which threw her on her beam ends, causing her to sink immediately. There were about thirty persons on board, embracing her officers and crew, four of whom are known to have perished, and six others are supposed by Capt. Martin to have shared the same fate. The survivors took refuge in the mast head, which remained out of water, and from which they were rescued in an exhausted condition by a steamer. The names of the lost are as follows:—Jas. Stiff, quartermaster; Thos. Jackson, quartermaster, U. S. sailor for 35 years, an excellent man; Jas. McGlue, a boy; Michael Doran, seamen; James McGregor, boy. Doran would have saved himself from drowning, but was caught between the gun and the bulwarks. The Evening Post says "the Taney was an old and rather suspicious vessel, and required a great deal of ballast, which took her to the bottom as soon as any weight of water was admitted to her hold. [Boston Journal.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY—NATURAL GAS. As is very generally known, says the Fredonia Censor, our village has been for a long time lighted by natural gas, which issues at certain places spontaneously from fissures in the underlaying strata of rock. The supply, however, has hitherto proved insufficient for the demand. On Thursday afternoon last, while a workman was engaged in drilling for a further supply of water in the well at Johnson House, a fissure was reached, from which on the withdrawal of the drill, a large and constant current of gas issued, with much force, through the water. Upon placing a tunnel over the jet and applying a candle, the gas ignited, throwing a column of flame to the top of the well, near twenty feet, and burning the man severely. Up to the present time, the gas continues to issue unfailingly, and it is the intention of the proprietors of the hotel to apply it to immediate use in lighting their building.

CAPTURE OF A SEAL. A seal was taken in the river, above the bridge in Essex, on Monday afternoon 2d inst. He was shot by Mr. Aaron Lakeman, and pulled ashore by some two or three persons who waded into the water and grappled him, not however without meeting considerable floundering and stout resistance. He was quickly surrounded by "the boys," to whom he was somewhat of a curiosity, an animal of that kind not having found the way so far up the river, probably within the memory of that distinguished personage, the "oldest inhabitant."

Glou. Tel. and News.

THE MONTREAL FIRE. The result of the Executive Committee's investigation in regard to the loss by the recent fire in Montreal, fixes the sum at $2,000,000. It has been determined by the Committee, to ask government for a loan of $800,000, to enable the poor proprietors of lots to rebuild, for the repayment of which the city, in its corporate capacity, will become responsible, the buildings to be either of stone or brick. For the present use of those who have no home, the committee have issued proposals for the erection of three sheds, to be of wood, filled in with brick, each 240 feet long.

A SMART OLD MAN. The Bath Times says:—A remarkable instance of vigorous old age, is found in the person of Mr. Wm. Wyman, of Phipsburg. He is 96 years of age, and on Friday of last week, labored during the afternoon raking hay, and when a friend called to see him, on the evening of the same day, he found him engaged in reading the early history of the United States. He retains a distant recollection of events which occurred sixty and seventy years ago, and his conversation on matters connected with the early history of the country, is a never failing source of delights to his friends and neighbors. He is a constant attendant at the Congregational Church, of which he has been a valuable and constant member.

ACCIDENT FROM GUNPOWDER. On Friday afternoon, a son of Mr. Joshua Merrill, of Stoneham, met with a frightful accident from the explosion, in his hands, of a canister containing half a pound of gunpowder. The little fellow was on the hill nearly a mile from his home and alone at the time of the accident. His clothing being light, caught fire from the powder, and in this condition, nearly blind, he ran to his home before assistance could be rendered him. He is badly burned from his feet to the top of his head, his clothing having been nearly all consumed upon him. The little sufferer is anxious that his case should be made known to other boys as a caution to them. Boys, will you profit by it and let powder alone! [Boston Journal.

THE CROPS IN WESTERN NEW YORK. The Batavia Spirit of the Times says that according to present appearances Old Genesee is again coming up in all its glory. The wheat crop has seldom been better. It is now nearly fit to cut; indeed, some farmers on the openings have already commenced harvesting, and nothing is wanting but good weather to secure it. There is a heavy crop of grass, and haying has commenced. Corn, though backward, has been brought forward with great rapidity by the late hot weather, and promises at least an average yield. All other crops are doing finely, so that if no untoward event transpires, the labors of the husbandman will be crowned with plenty.

AN EXPENSIVE CLEANING UP. A gentleman in Boston a few days since, drew out from one of our banks $1300 in large bills, and on returning home, says the Traveller, laid a portion away for safe keeping. A one hundred dollar bill and two fifties, however, he put in an envelope, and laid in a drawer in his desk at home. He then was called away, and during his absence his servant girl seeing a quantity of loose papers about his desk and in the drawers, took it into her head to clean up. At it she went, gathering all the loose and apparently useless papers which came in her way, and among others the envelope with the money within. When she had completed her cleaning she threw the whole into the fire, destroying money and all.

DEATH OF AN OLD PRIATER AND EDITOR. Charles Holt, Senr., died in this city on Friday, 30th ult., at the residence of his son-in-low, P. C. Dummer, Esq., aged 81 years. Mr. Holt, according to the best of our knowledge, was the oldest printer and editor in the United States. He was an old Republican of the Whig school, and a warm admirer of Thomas Jefferson. The incidents of his political career, would furnish a very interesting narrative. Many years since, he conducted the *Hudson (N. Y.) Bee* and the *New York Daily Columbian*. He also held several offices of trust under the Government.

[Jersey City Sentinel.

ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD. The annual meeting of this corporation was held at City Hall, Portland, on Tuesday 3d inst. The report was read and accepted, and several articles specified in the call of the meeting were unanimously adopted, and the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Josiah S. Little, Eliphalet Greely, St. John Smith, John B. Brown, Thos. Hammond, Wm. P. Fessenden, James L. Farmer, Ezra F. Beal, Wm. W. Thomas, Samuel Jordan, Sol. H. Chandler, A. W. H. Clapp, Thos. Crocker.

FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

The trial of this invention in Boston, on Tuesday evening, 3d inst., was, as we learn from the Boston Advertiser, a very successful one. The following is their account of it:

A wooden house, constructed of pine boards, had been erected, fifteen feet square, and seventeen feet high, and the interior packed with dry wood. It was divided into two stories, and to each there were three windows. The upper halves of the windows in the second story were left open, thus tending to make a draft upwards to aid in the combustion of the inflammable materials of which the edifice and its contents were composed. Before firing the house, Mr. Colton made an address to the assembly, explaining the principles and construction of the annihilator.—He particularly asked that the company would remember that the machine to be used was Phillips' Fire Annihilator and not confound it with any other invention. The house was then fired, and in a short time the whole interior was a burning mass. The flames streamed out of the upper windows, and it was evident that the pile was about to be shortly wholly consumed. The ground was illuminated by the light for a considerable distance. The annihilators were then applied. Some time was lost and some confusion created by the blowing off of the covers of the two machines first used, in consequence (as was afterwards stated) of carelessness in fastening them. Two other machines, however, were then brought to bear, and after an instant of hissing, and the appearance of a dense cloud of vapor, it was evident that the fire was completely extinguished, and the dull outline of the house stood out again, in darkness, against the sky. The experiment was certainly completely successful and satisfactory, and was so regarded by the large number of witnesses present. The efficacy of the machines to extinguish flame, and prevent large fires in their incipiency, may, we think, be considered as fully demonstrated.

ELECTION SCENES IN IRELAND.

The following account is given in the English papers of the occurrences which took place at the election for County Down on the 17th ult.:—

Heads and limbs were smashed with horrible rapidity, and to a spectator of the scene nothing scarcely could be more appalling than the view which in a few moments presented itself. Unfortunate wretches were reeling in all directions pursued by assailants, who in their turn became fugitives; few were present amid the combatants on whom the mark of fight was not discernible, in the shape of terrific gashes on the face and limbs; while several lay senseless on the ground, or were carried off by their friends on both sides. There were many ghastly spectacles on both sides; the sticks of the countrymen doing as much effective service as the stones of the townsmen. The accounts from Kilkenny county represent a state of affairs similar to that which prevailed in Down. There, too, the nomination proceedings would have disgraced a tribe of Ojibbeway Indians.

Lord James Butler having appeared in the street, with the Hon. Mr. Wandesforde and Col. Wemys, they were immediately followed by a set of ruffians, who flung stones and filth upon them, women being most active, and carrying out their work with an impunity which the male rioters knew they need not expect, and kept at more civil distance. His lordship's clothes were covered with filth before he reached the castle, but we are happy to state that he was unhurt. The police were in the street, and following, but strange to say, not a single rioter was arrested. Soon after, a general onslaught was made upon the friends of Lord James, when returning home from the castle. Mr. J. Wandesforde was struck by several stones, whilst going down the Parade in his carriage.

In another part of the country, we are informed that a grave was dug, and notice left behind the house of one of Mr. Barton's tenants, on the Cootehill estate, named M'Loughlin, threatening him with death, and burial in the hole prepared for him, should he vote for Mr. Lloyd.

AN OCTOGENARIAN MULE. Some months ago an aged mule was stolen from the premises of the Duke of Bridgewater's trustees at Worsley. Previous to its disappearance, this venerable animal, which is known to be eighty years of age at least, had been allowed to go about unmolested. It knew the way through the village and always managed to find his road back to Mr. Whittle's farriery yard, where it had long been kept. About a month ago an old laborer died, who remembered having driven the mule, in the Duke's service, sixty years ago. A fortnight ago the poor old mule was driven by its new owner into Worsley, yoked in a cart. The venerable creature, as soon as it found itself in its own town, refused to stir an inch. The carter applied his whip, but all to no effect; the mule would not go. In a few minutes the mule was recognized by the villagers, who flocked around, and demanded of the carter how he had managed to get it into his possession. A constable was sent for, the carter was taken into custody, and the mule turned into its old quarters at Mr. Whittle's stables. The carter told a straightforward tale as to his purchase of the animal, from a man who belonged to Nantwich, Cheshire. The carter having been brought up at the New Bailey, on the charge of having the mule in his possession unlawfully, proved his purchase of the animal and was discharged. A police officer was sent to Nantwich to apprehend the supposed thief, and found that he had been already imprisoned, to take his trial at Knutsford, on another charge of felony. The mule is quite lively, notwithstanding its great age, and is about the height of an ordinary sized donkey.

[Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

WATER DRINKING. Prof. Silliman closed a recent Smithsonian lecture in Washington, by giving the following sensible advice to young men:

"If, therefore, you wish for a clear mind, strong muscles, and quiet nerves, and long life, and power prolonged into old age, permit me to say, although I am not giving a temperance lecture, avoid all drinks but water, and mild infusions of that fluid; shun tobacco and opium, and everything else that disturbs the moral state of the system; rely upon nutritious food and mild diluent drinks, of which water is the basis, and you will need nothing beyond these, except rest, to give you long, happy and useful lives, and a serene evening at the close."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. Mr. Charles Carey, of Nashua, N. H., was out gunning on Thursday last, in company with three other persons, when the dog started a bird, and they all cocked their guns in order to fire, when one of the number, a Mr. Read of Worcester, a cousin to Mr. C., caught the trigger of his gun on a bush, which caused its discharge, and lodged the charge just back and over the ear of Mr. C., the whole charge entering his head. He is a machinist, and has a wife and two children. He was alive yesterday morning, but cannot survive long.

SHOCKING. On Sunday morning, 25th ult., a man named Robinson, of Frankfort, was burned to death in the following manner, as we learn from the Rockland Gazette:

It appears that Robinson had obtained some liquor that morning, and that he and his wife, both becoming intoxicated, had resorted to the use of the pipe, and laid down on the bed while smoking. The bed clothes took fire from the pipes, and before they were aroused from their intoxication, Robinson was literally baked, so that he died in a few hours. His wife and little children escaped the flames.

RISE IN PRICES. The New York Express states that there has been a gradual advance in the price of pork and beef in that market for several weeks past; and that figures, as now quoted in the daily commercial report, are higher than they have been for twenty years past. The stock on hand, just now, is said to be very light, but the advance is not attributable to this fact so much as to an inadequate supply from the West. Since last spring, mess beef has gone up from say $11 to $18,50, and mess pork from $14 to $20. The export to Europe, we believe, is not much greater at present than is ordinarily the case.

GIRLS LOOK HERE. Two young men of Sullivan, Me., in the Ellsworth Herald, advertise for wives. They are between twenty-two and twenty-eight years of age, not far from 5 ft. 9 each, of respectable abilities and sober and temperate habits, ("or otherwise, as the case may be.") We advise all our girls who propose, (address P. O., Sullivan,) to ascertain how "the case may be," before they get too deeply into it.

FEMALES IN RUSSIA.

Owing to the enormous consumption of the army, the female population of Russia greatly exceeds that of the males. Women are of little value; the banks will only advance money upon the male serfs, counting the others as over and above. We are at a loss for words to describe, without offence, the demoralizing result of those things. The master—not so often the lord as the agent or overseer, who tyrannizes over the wretched people—enslaves his own brother, sells his own sister, and often his daughters, into a servitude worse than death. The lash, the universal punishment, or stimulant, is not spared to women. A French gentleman who was traveling through Russia was thrown into prison at Moscow without a shadow of pretext. Day after day the wretched serfs, whose masters sent them to be flogged by the obliging police, were brought before the grating of his dungeon, to which he was drawn by some irresistible attraction—some spell of terror. The sights he witnessed and the sounds he heard had such an effect upon his brain that he became nearly idiotic. One day two young girls, milliners, scarcely twenty years old, were sent by their mistress to be flogged. "They were torn with the rod. They writhed and shrieked for mercy. At the sight of the bleeding bodies of these unhappy girls, whose sinews were laid open with each stroke, the Frenchman could hardly keep himself from fainting. At length the flogging ceased, but not until one of the young girls fell, bathed in blood, and dying, to the earth."

Another traveler in Russia, hearing one morning the cries of intensest suffering from a number of women who were being flogged, could not restrain his tears. The lady of the house, finding him in this state, and not understanding that the sight of such torments could so move him, informed him that it was entirely from kindness and attention to a stranger that she had ordered eighty of her servants to be flogged for neglecting to gather wild strawberries for his breakfast. The last instance we can find space to give of the utter disregard for the rights of humanity in the treatment of the Russian population, is the forcible carrying off of the young children of the Poles and Jews by hundreds, in pursuit of a remorseless policy directed against the two races. "The nobles carry off children not only for pleasure," says M. Michelet, "but also as a means of speculation. We will cite as an example one who trained up whole troops of dancers, some of whom he exhibited in the theatres of Moscow, and sold others, at high prices, to those nobles who amused themselves with operatic performances in their own mansions."

We need not do more to demonstrate the universal corruption and debasement that pervades society under the most perfect form of absolute government.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND SUICIDE. A young man named Howes, in Milford, Conn., whose addresses had been rejected by Miss Marcella Buck, a district school teacher in the place, recently determined to revenge himself. She offered him $100 to take himself out of the way and not trouble her again. He left as desired, but on Friday went to her school room and demanded the money. What followed is thus stated by the Tribune—and it appears to have thrown the town into the utmost excitement:

"Miss B. requested him to withdraw from the school, until its close for the day, (as that was neither an appropriate time nor place for the settlement of their business,) when she would talk with him, but he refused to do so, and without further provocation drew a large jack knife from his pocket, the blade of which was very long and sharp, seized her by the neck, and inflicted five distinct and terrible stabs across her throat, some of which, it is feared, will prove fatal. From the wounds the blood flew in different directions about the school house, creating the greatest horror and consternation among the scholars, who flew from the premises and screamed murder, &c., at the top of their voices. The unfortunate female, in endeavoring with her hands to keep the weapon from her throat, had several of her fingers nearly severed. After a most herculean effort, she managed to disengage herself from the grasp of the murderous villain, and ran into the street literally covered with blood, and presenting the most horrible spectacle. She was there met by some citizens and conveyed to the nearest dwelling. A physician was soon in attendance and dressed her wounds, which are of a very serious character, and may prove fatal. There are hopes, however, of her recovery. The assassin, after inflicting the violence, precipitated himself, face downward, into a shallow stream of water near by, from which he was not rescued till nearly drowned. He was rescuscitated and taken into custody by constable Knapp, of Northville, who took him to Litchfield county prison, where he will remain to await the death or recovery of his victim, but in either event to be punished as his crime deserves."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. Yesterday afternoon, several workmen were engaged at Thatcher's Foundry, South Boston, in moulding a heavy piece, when a serious accident occurred. The flask had been filled, and the cope was raised by a crane from the dowell and swung upon wooden horses about three feet high. Three men then passed under the cope to mend up the sand.—They had been at work some minutes, when one was called away to another part of the Foundry. Soon after, one of the men remaining under, saw that one of the horses, which was set on rather loose sand, was slipping. He shouted to his companion, and both sprang to escape from the falling cope. One of them, named Patrick Dorcty, nearly cleared the cope, but was struck by one of the horses, and had his right arm badly broken in three places. The other workman, named Hamilton McCubbins, was not so successful, and the heavy cope, weighing at least two tons, fell directly upon his right leg, breaking it short off just above the knee.

As soon as the accident occurred, some dozen of the workmen near by, rushed to the cope, and with almost supernatural strength lifted it up, and removed the men from their perilous situation. Dr. McGogan was immediately called, and under his direction both of the men were conveyed to the Hospital, where they now remain. It is almost miraculous that both men were not instantly killed. Had the slipping horse been unobserved, both men would have been crushed to death under the cope. Mr. Dorety is a married man. McCubbins is a young man about twenty years of age, and has no family. [Traveller, 5th.

THE STORM OF THURSDAY. During the severe thunder storm on Thursday afternoon last, Mr. Jonathan W. Snow, of Caroline, in this county, was instantly killed by lightning. Mr. Snow and his father were engaged in drawing their last load of hay, when it began to rain slightly, and he drove his wagon into the barn, leaving his father to shock up what was left. He left his team in the barn, and hastened to the field to the assistance of his father, and was in the act of finishing a shock of hay, when lightning struck the tines of his fork, melting one of them, and passing down the shank of the fork, inside of the handle and out of the nail hole which held the fork, and then down the handle to where it rested on his shoulder, broke the handle short off, and passed down his shoulder and left side, down both legs, taking the bottom entirely off both boots, and tearing the legs into several pieces and throwing them some distance from him. The fluid passed into the ground under his feet, making a hole several inches in diameter.

When his father, who was considerably stunned also, came to him, his clothes were on fire and torn into fragments. [Ithaca (N. Y.) Jour., 4th.

CURIOSITY OF ANIMALS. In conversation with a gentleman who had crossed the plains to California, he informed us of the curious mode of shooting the antelope. His party had often tried to shoot one, but they were so timorous they never could get within shooting distance of them. They met a party in which there was a U. S. officer, and to him mentioned the difficulty of getting a shot at an antelope. Oh, says he, it is the most easy thing in the world—I will show you how to do it. Next day they saw a troop of antelopes, and the U. S. officer approached as near as he thought was prudent, before they would take flight; he then laid down on the ground, waved a handkerchief, and made some antic movements. The antelopes having their bump of curiosity excited, approached gradually nearer and nearer to see the row, until they were within 30 rods, when bang went the rifle and down came a fine buck. By manœuvering in this manner with a troop of antelopes, the party never afterwards had much trouble in alluring them to within range of the deadly American rifle. [Scientific American.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the arrival of the bark Ocean Wave at this port, says the Boston Traveller, we have Cape of Good Hope papers to June 14, which is sixteen days later. For these papers we are indebted to the polite attention of E. Boynton, Esq. The war, according to these accounts, is fast assuming a guerilla character, and the appearance in the papers of columns of murders and outrages, shows clearly the dreadful condition of the colony.

Fifty-one Kaffir women, who ac

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The Niagara arrived at Boston on Thursday morning last, with three days later news from Europe.

There is very little of interest in the English papers. The Parliamentary Elections are almost over, and the new House of Commons stands 335 for, and 272 against the Ministry. Majority for the Ministry 63.

At a yacht race at Cowes, recently, the America was distanced two minutes and three seconds, by a yacht named the Arrow.

FRANCE. The French papers are filled with accounts of Louis Napoleon's tour, and his reception at Strasburg. He will soon visit Marseilles, Algiers, and other places.

It is rumored that the President aspires to the hand of the Princess Caroline Stephaine de Vasa, grand daughter of the Duchess of Baden, and related to the dethroned royal family of Sweden. She is about 21 years old—he, near 44 years.

Political arrests have been made at Chalons, Larmarne and Nancy.

Petitions for the establishment of the Empire are again being got up in several places under the patronage of the local authorities.

The Debates strongly advocates the establishment of a line of French transatlantic steamships. A semi-monthly mail line is projected to Martinique, terminating in a branch from Havana to Mexico, and another from Martinique to Chagres. Another line between France, Brazil and La Plata is strongly recommended.

General Montauban's expedition on the frontier of Morocco had terminated successfully.

BELGIUM, AUSTRIA, AND ITALY. The anniversary of Belgian independence was celebrated with much pomp at Brussels on Wednesday.

The Emperor of Austria continues his journey, and at last accounts was near Orsova, whence he will proceed to Transylvania. As usual, great preparations were made by the authorities to receive him on the route. The nobility of the province were summoned to meet him at Hermannstadt, on the 23d.

The long pending trial of the Amazzrailli brigands, who during the late revolution spread terror at Sinegagla, Italy, and in its environs, has been at last concluded. Three of the chiefs have been sentenced to death.

It is stated that the Pope is much dissatisfied with the conduct of the Archbishop of Paris. Wherefore is not known.

A shock of an earthquake, lasting five seconds, was felt at Spezzia, at 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 13th.

Amichi, a man noted for his ultra royal zeal, was found dead, pierced with sixty-two slugs, at Bologna, the other day.

A letter from Naples, without date, mentions the arrival there of the American squadron, en route to Greece.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

We cut the following from the Traveller of Monday.

By the arrival of the steamship Pacific, at N. Y., on Sunday morning, we have four days later intelligence from Europe, to July 28th. Parliamentary elections were nearly over on the sailing of the steamer; five seats only remaining to be heard from. Out of 626 members returned, the ministry will have a majority, variously estimated, from 23 to 50. Further desperate election riots in Ireland are reported, in one of which the military were provoked to fire on the rioters, and killed eight and seriously wounded others. It is currently reported that Sir Stratford Canning, now Lord Stratford, is to be offered the port-folio of Foreign Affairs. We trust it may prove a true report; for a more competent and excellent man it would be difficult to find in the kingdom. Another American yacht, the "Truant," has come in first at an English boat race. The accounts from France possess little interest. The President's marriage is announced as a "fixed fact," and the lady is said now to be a Baden Princess, the grand-daughter of Eugene Beauharnois, a Protestant, who is to renounce her faith previous to marrying the "Prince President;" a poor creature probably if that be true. The department of Aisne has suffered severely by recent storms. Several Poles have been arrested in Posen, charged with conspiring against the Emperor Nicholas. There are difficulties subsisting between the British Consul and the Papal Governor of Aconia, and between the British Charge at Constantinople and the Turkish government.

A GOOD IDEA. The Paris correspondent of the Washington Republic states that the numerous collisions at sea that have of late occurred in the European waters has suggested the idea of holding a convention of delegates from all the principal maritime nations, for the purpose of agreeing upon certain rules of navigation, obligatory upon all the contracting parties. The principal article of this agreement would be one compelling all sailing vessels to carry three lights of different colors at night, as is now done by all ocean steamers; a heavy penalty to be exacted of every ship discovered sailing without such lights. It is said that the governments of France, England the Unit, ed States, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Russia, have expressed their readiness to concur in such an arrangement.

OFF THE TRACK. The locomotive "York," attached to the train that came in from Gorham, over the York and Cumberland Road, ran off the track last Saturday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, and pitched into a deep hole near the depot, dragging the tender with her. The engineer and fireman jumped off and escaped injury, and as the train had just before been disconnected, the passengers all got off safe. The accident was owing to a mistake in the switch tender, he having switched her off on a temporary side track. The lighter works of the engine are broken or bent, and the wood work a good deal smashed up.

[Portland Advertiser.

DEATH OF JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE. By the London papers we learn that these distinguished persons, who have lived so long (some 700 or 800 years) as to be considered immortal, and who were apparently the largest owners of real estate in Great Britain, will cease to exist on the 24th of October next; an act of the recent session of Parliament providing that instead of the present proceedings in actions of ejectments, (in which these two worthies always took a conspicuous part,) the writ shall be directed to the person in possession of the demanded property, and in which the property shall be described with reasonable certainty.

BOY KILLED AT EAST BOSTON. On Monday afternoon, 2d inst., James Friel, a lad 7 years of age, son of John Friel of East Boston, was instantly killed by the sudden fall of a heavy stick of timber. The deceased, with three or four others, procured a launching plank upon which they proceeded to paddle around the side of a vessel, and underneath a staging, when, from some jarring, or other accidental cause, the timber above mentioned fell from the staging, and striking Friel on the head, crushed it in the most terrible manner, causing instant death.

DESTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE. On Thursday evening 29th ult., a violent tornado suddenly passed over Sunbury (Penn.,) and in its course, swept from its foundation that portion of the Northumberland bridge spanning the river from the island to the Sunbury shore. The bridge now lies crushed in a mass of ruins, above the piers. Mr. Krum, who resides on the Great farm at the Eastern end of the bridge, had just driven off with a four horse team, and by the time he reached his barn, about twenty yards distant, he saw the whole structure raised up and hurled into the river.

GAMBLED MONEY REGAINED. In the case of Wm. Decker, against Alexander Sloat, in the Court of Common Pleas of Mass., the same being an action to recover money lost at gambling, judgment was returned for the plaintiff in $256—the same being the amount alleged to have been lost. This is encouraging. When every man who loses a dollar at the gaming table can have it replaced by the arm of the law, then will gaming become a deservedly profitless business.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. Charles P. Davis (son of Capt. Charles M. Davis of this city, recently returned from a voyage to the East Indies, met with a most remarkable adventure, while lying in the river Hoogly, last fall. He was attached to the ship John Merrick, Capt. Stevens, bound from Calcutta to London. The ship had dropped down the river to a large island not far from its mouth, called Sagua, or Tiger Island; and having been informed that deer were to be found quite numerous on the island, Davis, with the ship's pilot, the skipper of the lighter, one other white man, and four natives, went ashore to hunt for them, each armed with a gun. After an hour's ramble, they got sight of the heads and antlers of a number of deer which were feeding on the opposite side of a hollow, behind a thicket or jungle of low brush wood. Concealed by this jungle, the hunters were creeping stealthily in single file towards the game, when Davis was startled by the cry of "Tiger, Massa," from one of the natives, and turned his head just in time to see the glowing eyes of a monstrous Bengal tiger, that with claws outspread and mouth wide open, was coming down upon him, having made a flying leap from the contiguous jungle. Instantly the jaws of the fierce animal were closed upon his arm near the shoulder, but fortunately the stock of the gun was taken into its mouth in connection with the arm, whereby the limb was in a measure saved from harm. The huge beast did not stand for trifles, but trotted away with him, gun and all, as easily as a cat would carry off a mouse. Davis grappled the animal's throat with his left hand, but he might as well have seized the gambril of an ox, or an iron bar, for all the harm he could do him; at the same time he shouted lustily for his companions to shoot at the tiger; but fearing the shots might take effect upon himself, instead of the beast, they forebore. His own gun, however proved his salvation, for the barrel which extended its whole length from one side of the tiger's mouth, occasionally digging into the ground, induced the animal at length to drop him, for the purpose apparently, of taking a better hold. At this instant, a ball from the well aimed piece of one of Davis's comrades struck the tiger, wounding him severely, and with a roar that made the echoes ring again, he darted into the thicket, and they saw no more of him.

Davis's arm was lacerated severely, and bled so profusely that before they could get him to the river, he fainted. His companions hurried with him on board the English ship Monarch, of London, which was lying in the stream, and which had a surgeon on board, where the proper remedies restored him to consciousness, and his wounds were dressed, so that in a few days he was able to attend to his duties on shipboard.

The deep scars and blackened indentations on his arm, still give evidence of the fearful grip of the tiger—and he will carry them to his grave.

[Portland Advertiser.

A MORMON MIRACLE.

Late English papers bring the following singular account of a miracle which occurred at a Mormon gathering in Newport (Wales.) It was certainly a miracle of good luck:

The latter-day saints, who form a very large proportion of the population in Wales, have been holding their "conference" here within the past few days. To this gathering have assembled many of the "elders" of the fraternity, some of whom have held rank as "prophets" on the banks of Salt River. Great preparations were made to celebrate this conference on an extended scale, and among other means, it is said that promises had been held out, and believed in by the too credulous Welsh people, that "miracles would be performed!"

Yesterday afternoon a large building named the Sunderland Hall, in which the body had held their services for a long period past, was filled to overflowing by the members of the sect and their families who reside in Newport, together with considerable numbers of the people from the hills, the colliery, iron works, &c.

It is supposed that about four hundred persons were here assembled, about to join in partaking of tea after one of the services of the day. Several Mormon elders had given out the blessing, and some hints were thrown out that the day might witness some of the great and miraculous powers of the saints. Scarcely had tea been commenced when, without a moment's warning, exactly one half of the lofty and heavy ceiling of the building fell with a sudden crash. For a moment all was blinding and confusion. Then succeeded the most appalling shrieks and the most terrifying clamor; and amidst the din and horrible confusion that ensued, people rushed from all the surrounding houses, apprehending that some great calamity had occurred. Fearful screams were again heard bursting forth; presently the windows of the hall were dashed out, and the affrighted creatures within flung themselves through the broken sashes to the ground below. Some were observed clinging with extreme tenacity to the window frames and sills, apprehending death within, and fearful of mutilated limbs if they fell. The doors were burst open from without as well as the piles of people heaped upon one another inside permitted, and ingress being at length obtained, the sight that presented itself was enough to appal the stoutest heart. Beams and rafters, whole patches of ceiling, amidst clouds of dust, lying upon scores of people; while the tea-tables, affording protection to many, were crowded below with numbers crying aloud for mercy, for protection, and for a miracle to save them. The upper end of the hall, where the elders had been seated, was unhurt—the ceiling above their heads was unbroken. Immediate exertions were made, and in the course of an hour the wretched creatures were all extricated from the ruins, and on a minute search being instituted, not one was found missing; and what is still more remarkable, although the beams and rafters are heavy, and some, with huge pieces of entire ceiling, fell directly upon the tables, and others in a direction that appeared to insure inevitable death, not a single Mormon was injured, though it was intimated that two or three unbelievers who had gone thither to revile and sneer at the true followers of Joe Smith, received slight injuries, which may serve their consciences as remembrancers.

When the party were all extricated, another hall was obtained, and there the remainder of the evening was devoted to an ovation to the elders and the prophets who had wrought the anticipated miracle of causing a ceiling to fall upon the heads of the saints without injury.

The occurrence has occasioned a remarkable sensation in the town.

THE BURIAL CUSTOMS OF THE DANES. The European correspondent of the Springfield Republican, writing from Copenhagen, gives the following account of the burial customs in that country:

"A visit to one or two cemeteries in the vicinity of Copenhagen, led me to remark some instances in which the custom of the Danes varies slightly from our own. The various 'lots,' as we call them, are separated, as with us, by hedges or iron fences, but with them you do not see the oblong, tapering mounds of earth, which remind us of a coffin, and are with us inseparable from the idea of a grave; but instead, you find a mound round, or slightly oval in form, surrounded and supported by a ring of baken gray earthen ware, or else merely banked up with a bordering of white sea-sand. Sometimes, and this seems to be the newest fashion, this mound is enclosed by a basket-shaped iron railing. But no matter how this inner inclosure is formed, it is always planted with flowers or shrubs or even with trees, which thus grow, not as is usual with us, around the grave, but directly upon it."

DISCOVERY IN TELEGRAPHING. George Little, an electric telegraph engineer, has made a valuable discovery in the production of uninterrupted streams of electricity, to work telegraphs, without the use of batteries. He informed us that he had been experimenting for six years, in London, with a view to obtain this result. He has brought his working models along with him, and we have examined some of the messages which they print; they are like Bain's chemical messages. He calculates that his discovery will effect a saving of $200,000 per annum to our Telegraph Companies. He does not use platinum, mercury, nitric acid, nor sulphuric. If this invention effects such a saving, it will be hailed as a boon by all classes; for the telegraph, we believe, is far from being perfected. Perhaps it may be the means of working a line 3,000 miles long across the Atlantic; something which cannot be done with our voltaic batteries at present.

[Scientific American.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

MONDAY, August 26.

SENATE. The chair presented a communication from the treasury department, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, calling for information relative to the establishment of a repository of public moneys in California.

Mr. Brodhead moved that the vote passing the joint resolution allowing the Congressional Globe to pass through the mails free, be reconsidered.

After considerable discussion, the question was taken, and decided in the negative, 18 to 28.

The river and harbor bill was taken up, and referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Douglas submitted amendments to the bill, and they were ordered to be printed. These amendments allow States, cities and counties, to levy the tonnage duties for improvements in rivers and harbors.

After bringing up and discussing several bills, without definite action upon any of them, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill granting pre-emptions to actual settlers, on the line of the central railroad.

Mr. Haskell, by leave, introduced a bill to amend the postage law, proposing among other things, to reduce the postage on letters, when prepaid, to two cents, and on newspapers ½ cent for distances not exceeding 500 miles, ½ cent for distances over 500 and not exceeding one thousand miles, and one cent for any distance exceeding 1000 miles. Newspapers to circulate free within 50 miles of the place of publication. It also abolishes the franking privilege. The bill was referred to the committee on the Post office.

The amendment of the Senate, fixing Tuesday, the 31st, for adjournment, was concurred in.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the military bill.

During the discussion that ensued on this and other bills, Mr. Scellon said that the committee on agriculture had concluded to introduce a bill to establish a national agricultural bureau.

TUESDAY, August 3.

SENATE. Several unimportant petitions were presented. Mr. Shields, from the committee on military affairs, reported back some thirty petitions, &c., on a variety of subjects, and asked to be discharged from their further consideration. Among them was a memorial of visitors to West Point, asking an increase of the number of Cadets, and enlargement of the course of study of that institution.

A message was received from the President, in answer to Mr. Masons resolution calling for information respecting the fisheries, transmitting a report of the acting Secretary of State, and stating that Com. Perry, with steam frigate Mississippi, had been despatched there to protect American rights.

The greater part of the correspondence accompanying the message has been printed heretofore. They embrace all that has taken place on the subject since 1823, a large part of which was sent to the Senate, February 1845.

Some discussion followed, and the subject was postponed.

The military academy bill was received from the House, with a message that all the Senate amendments were concurred in, except the one appropriating $12,000 for the construction of a riding hall at West Point.

The Senate then receded from its amendment, and after an executive session adjourned.

HOUSE. After some unimportant proceedings the House went into committee of the whole and took up the general appropriation bill.

The general debate having closed, the committee proceeded to act upon the bill. An amendment was adopted, appropriating $75,000 for the purchase of books for the Congressional library. Other amendments followed, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, August 4.

SENATE. Mr. Fish presented petitions from New York, praying for an appropriation for the improvement of Great Lodus Bay.

The joint resolution declaring that the census act does not authorize the superintendent of the census to receive additional pay as Secretary, was taken up, debated and passed, and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The Speaker laid before the House the memorial of the clerks and messengers in the treasury department, asking that twenty per cent. be added to their salaries, to meet the high expense of living.

Mr. Gentry spoke briefly in favor of the prayer, when the memorial was referred.

The bill regulating the fees and costs of attorneys, marshals, and clerks of circuit and district United States Courts, was acted on, and the bill was disposed of during the morning hour.

The House went into committee on the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Evans offered an amendment to the light house clause, that the President is hereby authorised and required to levy the same light duties and charges on foreign vessels entering the ports and harbors of the United States, or passing the light houses thereof, as are charged by any corporation, or by the foreign governments, to the citizens or subjects of which such vessels may belong, upon vessels of the United States. The said money, when so collected, shall be placed to the credit of the treasury, and the amount thereof be annually reported to Congress. Adopted, 64 to 52.

A letter was received from Hon. Humphrey Marshall, resigning his seat.

THURSDAY, August 5.

SENATE. Mr. Bright moved, and all business was suspended, in order to take up the message of the President on the subject of the fisheries.

After some discussion the subject was postponed. All the documents now communicated, and those sent to the Senate in 1845, were ordered to be printed.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, but the Senate adjourned without taking any definite action upon it.

HOUSE. Very little of general interest was done in the House. The time was mostly spent in discussing amendments increasing the salaries of certain foreign ministers.

FRIDAY, August 6.

SENATE. Mr. Seward offered a resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate whether any proposition has been made by the King of the Sandwich Islands, to place the sovereignty of those Islands under the protection of the United States, and all information in possession of the departments on the subject. Adopted.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up and debated.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE. Mr. Ingersol presented the resolutions of the Connecticut Legislature, in support of the Compromise measures.

The House then went into Committee on the general appropriation bill. Several amendments were acted on, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, August 7.

HOUSE. Mr. Duncan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making appropriations for Light Houses, Light Boats and Buoys. Referred to the Committee of the whole.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill regulating costs and fees in the District and Circuit Courts, which was continued until the expiration of the morning hour.

Memorials from New York, praying for better protection of lives on board Steamboats, were presented and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House then went into Committee on the General Appropriation Bill. Some amendments were acted upon, when the Committee arose without disposing of the bill. Adjourned.

NEW FEATURE IN THE BUSINESS OF BOSTON. Sixteen cars, loaded with eight sticks of timber, for ship's masts, 84 feet in length and 3 feet in diameter, loaded in Buffalo, were yesterday brought over the Buffalo and Rochester railroad, Rochester and Syracuse, Syracuse and Utica, Utica and Schenectady, Rensselaer and Saratoga, Saratoga and Washington, Rutland and Burlington, Cheshire, Fitchburg, Grand Junction, to East Boston, and thence over the Eastern railroad to Portsmouth, N. H, without change of cars. Four car loads of slates were also brought at the same time over the Rutland, Cheshire, and Fitchburg railroads, to the Grand Junction depot at East Boston, from the slate quarry recently opened in Fairhaven, Vt.

[Boston Courier.

A FROLICSOME PRESENT. President Woods of Bowdoin college lately received, by the Augusta railroad, a large and heavy box addressed to him, which, on opening, was found to contain a large sized bell. A note accompanying purported to be from the faculty of Waterville college, offering the bell in exchange for that of Bowdoin college, as a testimonial their appreciation of Mons Vattemare's system of international exchanges. Pres. W., it is said, respectfully declined to make the exchange, and forthwith returned the offering to its rightful owner. It is shrewdly suspected that some of the students, whose morning slumbers are too often disturbed by the bell's accustomed summons to prayers and unprepared recitations, could, upon a pinch, give some information in relation to this proffered exchange of chapel bells.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES. A corresponent of the N. Y. Observer writing from Thebes speaks of the disclosures made and making at Ranoseum. One represents the king's coronation, and a carrier dove detached to the four corners of the earth to bear news to all: on a wall where is portrayed a triumphal procession, a heap of hands are poured out before the conqueror, with the number 3000 above, denoting the number of captives, from whom they were severed. In like manner is represented a heap of tongues! The age of some Egyptian antiquities is found by the depth of the deposit made around them by the Nile—which is said to have amounted to 7 feet since the emperor Antonius, 1700 years ago. This annual increase, being uniform, and used as a divisor to the whole deposit, carried us back to the times of Rameses II—2250 years before Christ!

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT,

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	4 50 @ 6 75	Round Hogs,	6 50 @ 8 00
Beans,	1 50 @ 2 25	Clear Salt Pork,	11 @ 13
Corn,	73 @ 77	Dried Apples,	7 @ 7½
Oats,	00 @ 40	Cooking do.	35 @ 60
Seed Wheat,	1 25 @ 1 50	Winter do.	1 00 @ 1 25
Rye,	85 @ 87	Potatoes, new,	70 @ 75
Butter,	12 @ 15	Clover Seed,	10 @ 14
Lard,	11 @ 12	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 00
Cheese,	6 @ 8	H. Grass,	2 75 @ 3 25
Mutton,	5 @ 7	Red Top,	75 @ 1 00
Chickens,	8 @ 10	Hay, new,	10 50 @ 11 50
Geese,	6 @ 8	Lime,	90 @ 92
Eggs,	12 @ 13	Fleece Wool	30 @ 35
Corn Meal,	80 @ 83	Pulled do.	30 @ 35
Rye Meal,	87 @ 90	Lambskins,	37 @ 50

BRIGHTON MARKET, August 5.

At Market, 1150 Beef Cattle, 320 Stores, 3500 Sheep and Lambs, and 650 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra, $6 50; first quality $6 25; second, $5 25 @ $5 50; third, $4 00 @ $5 00.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales from $65 to $82.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $20 to $37.

SHEEP.—Sales in small lots from $1 75 to $3 25.

SWINE.—At retail, 6½ @ 8c.

BOSTON MARKET, August 9.

FLOUR.—Sales of Genesee, Ohio and Michigan, common brands, $4 12½ @ $4 20; fancy brands, $4 50; extra Genesee, $5 00 @ $5 75.

GRAIN.—Sales of yellow flat Corn, 70c; white, 64 @ 65c. Northern Oats, 47c. Rye, 90c per bushel, cash.

HAY.—Country Hay, new, per 100 lbs., 80 @ 90. Old Hay, 95c @ $1 05.

Moore's Essence of Life.

Let those who have children afflicted with the Whooping Cough, hear what the clergyman of Littleton, Mass., says in regard to Moore's Essence of Life.

"My child was taken with the Whooping Cough. All thought it must die. I employed a number of Physicians, but all of no avail—they said they could do no more for it. A friend recommended Moore's Essence of Life, prepared by E. E. Hayward. I procured a bottle, and to my great astonishment it grew better, and, under Providence, I am indebted to Moore's Essence of Life, for the preservation of its life."

Be sure and get the genuine, prepared by E. E. HAYWARD, and sold by EBEN FULLER, and CUSHING & BLACK, Augusta; Joseph B. Hall, Presque Isle, Me.; and generally by the Druggists. 6mi3

Interesting to the Consumptive.

The following facts are communicated by Wm. Mitchell, of Boston, who has been cured of Consumption by using WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, and wishes to have others similarly afflicted use this preparation before it is too late. He says:

"I had been sick with confirmed Consumption for nearly fifteen months. I was advised by my physician to try your Compound of Oil and Lime. I did so; and, after using one bottle, began to perceive it was having a wonderful effect; my cough, which was very severe, had nearly left me; and I am now happy to say that after using it for two months, I am strong and healthy, all unfavorable symptoms having left me."

Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured *only* by ALEX'R B. WILBOR, 156 Court St., Boston.

For sale to Portland by CHARLES A. GILSON, EDWARD MASON, and H. H. HAY; in Bath by A. G. PAGE. 3y24

☞ To be satisfied that all said in favor of the Boston Chemical Washing Powder is true, you have only to try it yourself. See advertisement.

The American Stomach injured by rapid eating, excitement, and the excessive use of Tobacco, is notoriously a bad stomach. Dyspepsia is the grand National Disease. A National Remedy for it, harmless and successful in its character, must be esteemed a National Blessing. Such a remedy, we have reason to believe, is Dr. Houghton's preparation, made from Rennet, or the Stomach of the Ox, which is advertised in our paper. Look at it. 12t30

☞ Never suffer long from a Cough. At this age of the world, when you can get AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, it is a criminal neglect, if you do not cure it.

Franklin County Whig Convention.

The Whigs of Franklin County are requested to send Delegates to meet in Convention at the COURT HOUSE, in Farmington, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

1—To select a candidate for State Senator.
2—To select two candidates for County Commissioners.
3—To select a candidate for Register of Deeds.
4—To select a candidate for Clerk of the Courts.
5—To select a candidate for County Treasurer.

Also, to adopt a basis of representation for future Conventions, and to transact any other business which may properly come before the Convention.

Each town and organized plantation will be entitled to the following delegates:—Avon 4, Carthage 2, Chesterville 6, Farmington 14, Freeman 4, Industry 5, Jay 9, Kingfield 3, Madrid 2, New Sharon 9, New Vineyard 3, Phillips 8, Salem 2, Strong 5, Temple 4, Weld 5, Wilton 10, Letter E 1, Dallas 2, Jackson plantation 2; all other organized plantations one each. *Per Order of the Co. Com.*

July 27, 1852.

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, August 3d, by Daniel C. Stanwood, Esq., City Clerk, Mr. ROBERT H. G. HUBBARD of Bath, to Miss LAURA A. CROSWELL, of China.

In Vassalboro', June 23d, by Rev. Mr. Bray, Mr. C. M. HATHAWAY of this city, to Miss SUSANNAH R. COLMAN.

At Livermore Falls, Mr. CHARLES W. RICHARDSON to Miss ABIGAIL BEAN.

In Fayette, by the Rev. Mr. Drinkwater, Mr. [illegible] to Miss [illegible] CRANE.

In Jay, Mr. SYLVESTER WALKER to Miss EMILY A. PERHAM.

In Freedom, Mr. D. P. CLARK of Unity, to Miss LUCY E. WARREN.

In Dover, Mr. RUFUS ROGERS to Miss HULDAH M. RECORD.

In Foxcroft, Mr. GEO. H. STINEFORD to Miss DATA A. SPAULDING, both of Dover.

In Auburn, Mr. ALEXANDER STINSON to Miss BETSEY JANE DAVIS.

In Saco, Mr. NOAH J. SANBORN of Tamworth, N. H. to Miss MARIA GILPATRICK of Biddeford.

In Belfast, Mr. ISAAC S. ELLIOTT to Miss NANCY T. AREY.

In Northport, Mr. NATHAN FARROW to Miss CAROLINE A. PATTERSON of Belfast.

In Thorndike, Mr. STEPHEN AUSPLUND of Prospect, to Miss SARAH H. RANA.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, August 5th, Rev B. F. ROBBINS, aged 34.
In this city, August 5th, NANCY CHURCH, wife of Isaac Church, aged 59.
In this city, August 9th, GEORGE G. TURNER, son of Charles and Eliza Turner, aged 9 months.
In this city, August 8th, SARAH H. SMILEY, wife of John Smiley, aged 61.
In Hallowell, MELINDA GOULD, daughter of Asa Gould, aged 14.
In Gardiner, VILERA A. MACE, wife of Richard Mace, aged 30.
In Farmington, DANIEL YORK, aged 80; Mrs. OZIAS C. BAILEY, aged about 35.
In Dixfield, Miss JUDITH DENNET, aged 39.
In Monson, HIRAM FOLSOM, Esq, aged 48.
In Paris, SILENCE SHAW, widow of Gilbert Shaw, aged 77.
In Norway, CLARA HERRING, wife of Daniel Herring, aged 47; CLARA SOPHIA PARSONS, daughter of Gen. Wm. Parsons, aged 17.
In Biddeford, EBENEZER TASKER, aged about 27.
In Camden, DANIEL EAMES, aged 37.
In Lincolnville, WM. FRANCIS SPRAGUE, aged 17.
In Stow, THOMAS J. DAY, aged 28.
In Limerick, MARY LEAVITT, widow of Lieut. Nathaniel Leavitt, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 91.

AUGUSTA MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

August 3d, Schr. Somerset, Ferry, Philadelphia.

SAILED.

August 6th, Schr Gazelle, Pool, Nantucket.

LITCHFIELD LIBERAL INSTITUTE.

THE FALL TERM will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 6th, and continue 11 weeks.

Teachers.—CHARLES FIRMAN, A. B., Principal; Miss SARAH A. BILLINGS, Preceptress; STEPHEN S. KNOWLES, Teacher of Penmanship and Book-Keeping.

We are confident that ever Department of the School will be ably and faithfully managed. The experience, efficiency and success of our present Board of Instructors, fully warrant the above conclusion. Those designing to teach, to pursue a collegiate course, or to obtain a merely business education, will find their interests carefully attended to.

TERMS.—Board, including room, wood and washing, $1.34. *Tuition*—Common English, $3; High English and Languages, $3 50; Drawing and Painting, $1.50 to $2.

DAVID BILLINGS,
WM. ROBINSON,
GEO. POTTER,
} *Executive Com.*

Litchfield Corner, August 6, 1852. 4w33

CHINA ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM begins August 30th. V. J. WALKER, Principal; Miss W. J. WALKER, Preceptress. Motto—"*Per Thorough.*" Tuition, $3 to $4. Board, $1 to $1.50. EBEN. SHAW, Sec'y.

China, August 7, 1852. 33

BELGRADE ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on the *first Monday of September*, and continue 10 weeks, under the direction of H. W. AUSTIN, its former Teacher. The number of Students will be limited to 40, and no more will be received. It is designed to make this a term of thorough Instruction in all English Studies; thus to fit the Students for the discharge of his duties in active life.

TUITION.—First Class, $3.50; Second Class, $3.

Augusta August 9, 1852. *3w33

DR. P. BARTON, VASSALBORO',

HAVING purchased the stand belonging to Dr. J. A. SMITH, offers his professional services to the public. REFERS TO Dr. J. Hubbard, Hallowell; Dr J. Bates, Kendall's Mills; Dr. I. Palmer, North Anson; Dr. J. Benson, N. R. Boutelle, Waterville.

Vassalboro', Aug. 2, 1852. 33

50 BBLS. SOUR FLOUR for sale by
Aug. 10. 3w33 ARNO A. BITTUES.

CAUTION!

THE undersigned having lost a note of hand for $37, dated at Augusta, August 6, 1852, to be paid in work of G. PHILLIPS, at his shop, on demand, after reasonable notice to manufacture it, if such work was not on hand when ordered—this is to caution all persons against purchasing said note, and to caution the signers of the same against paying the note to any one but me, as it is my property. The words "or bearer" are interlined in said note. N. MEIGS.

Vassalboro', August 10, 1852. 33

Glorious News! The most Important Discovery yet made!!

PHILLIPS' PATENT LIQUID GLUE,

FOR Carpenters, Brush Makers, Book Binders, Cabinet Makers, Housekeepers, Druggists, &c. This being a Patent Glue, in a Liquid state, always ready for use, requires no fire; it is free from smell, and will keep liquid in any climate; it also acts as Cement for Wood, Stone, China, Glass, Iron, Marble, Paper, or any substance; as a Paste or Gum it stands unequaled; its reputation, wherever it has been introduced, is of the first order; as a saving to Mechanics, is observable at first sight. We offer liberal inducements to Hardware Men, Stationers, Druggists, &c. and guarantee it to cost less, by 20 per cent., than common ordinary Glue. We are making extensive arrangements for this Fall Trade, and country merchants will do well to attend to this immediately. We are establishing Sole Agents in all populous towns throughout the United States. Sold in bottles of three sizes, and also by the gallon. Small samples sent to any parts of the United States, *carriage free.*

Also, the BRITISH FURNITURE POLISH, in bottles of three sizes. Country Merchants, attend to the above. *Apply early.*

PHILLIPS & CO.,
3m33 4 Cedar street, near Pearl, New York.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

Broadway, New York.

THE METROPOLITAN will be completed, and opened for the Reception of Company, September 1st. Price of Board, two dollars per day.

SIMEON LELAND & CO., Proprietors.
August 9, 1852. 5w33

KENNEBEC CO. AG. SOCIETY.

THE Semi Annual Meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, will be holden at the MANSION HOUSE, Kennebec Cross Roads, on the first Monday of September, at 1 o'clock P. M.

As the place of holding the coming Cattle Show and Fair will be decided upon at this meeting, and the arrangements for the same are to be made, it is important that there should be a full attendance.

Readfield, Aug. 10, 1852. E. O. BEAN, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the MAYOR and ALDERMEN of AUGUSTA, will be in session at their room, on *Tuesday the 17th instant*, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M., and from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M., to revise and correct the List of Voters for the several Wards.

Per order of the Mayor and Aldermen,
DANIEL C. STANWOOD, *City Clerk.*
August 10, 1852. 33

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1852.

SARAH NORTON, widow of EZRA C. NORTON, late of China, in said county, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the Personal Estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 3d Monday of Sept. next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 33

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1852.

DEELSA M. MOORE, Widow of JAMES M. MOORE, late of Gardiner, in said county, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal Estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 3d Monday of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 33

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1852.

ASA WILLIAMS, Administrator on the Estate of SETH L. RANDALL, late of Augusta, in said Co., deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 3d Monday of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 33

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1852.

WHEREAS, the Commissioners appointed to set out to TAMSON HERSUM, widow of JAMES HERSUM, late of Belgrade, in said county, deceased, her dower in the real estate of which the said James Hersum, died seized, have made return of their doings into the Probate Office in said county:

ORDERED, That notice be given to the heirs at law and all others interested in said estate, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Augusta, on the third Monday of Sept. next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the report of said Commissioners should not be accepted.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 33

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1852.

WE to JUDITH AUSTIN, widow of MOSES AUSTIN, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, her dower in the real estate of which the said Moses Austin died seized, have made return of their doings into the Probate Office, in said County:

ORDERED, That notice be given to the heirs at law and all others interested in said estate, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Augusta, on the 3d Monday of Sept. next, at

The Muse.

From Godey's Lady's Book.

LAST WORDS.

BY HELEN HAMILTON.

We treasure fondly in our hearts
A parent's cheering praise,
The orator's warm eloquence,
The poet's fervent lays;
The vows of love are woven close
With many a heart's warm chords;
Yet, oh! we treasure these far less
Than some loved lips' last words.

We stand beside the bed of death,
And closer bend the ear,
The last faint tones of tenderness
From those pale lips to hear;
And, oh! the wooing voice of love,
The minstrel's high accords,
Sink less in our hearts' inmost depths
Than those faint-breathed last words.

Last words! last words! The broken phrase
Formed by the parting breath,
Ere Life's dim twilight fades away
Into the night of Death,
The last notes drawn from out a harp,
Before its breaking chords,
Yield 'neath the sweep of Death's cold hand;
These treasure we—last words.

Last words! last words! The sobbed adieu
Of those who part forever,
The waters' moan ere Death's dark sea
Ingulfs Life's sparkling river;
A loved name murmured brokenly,
A faintly-breathed farewell—
These are thy jewels, Memory!
Guard thou the casket well.

WHY DO I LOVE HER?

Why do I love her?—I cannot well answer,
Except in a negative way.
It is not because she is famed as a dancer,
And trips o'er the floor like a fay;
Nor is it because she warbles so sweetly,
While touching the tuneful guitar;
'Tis not that she dresses with taste, and so neatly:
'Tis something more exquisite far.

Why do I love her?—'Tis not that her beauty
Is equalled alone by her worth;
'Tis not that in filial affection and duty
She has not an equal on earth;
Nor is it because she has genius and talents,
With all that the schools can instil,
A rich colored intellect, fancy to balance;—
'Tis something more exquisite still.

Why do I love her?—Because I have reason
To know that her love is an urn,
Where purest affection, a stranger to treason,
Will warmly and brilliantly burn;
Because she will love with as fervid devotion
As glows in a seraph above;
Because she's alive to each tender emotion—
I love her because SHE CAN LOVE.

The Story-Teller.

MARY ROCK.

BY PERCY B. ST. JOHN.

The Rock family had emigrated to the very verge of wild Indian life, when the recent war between the United States and Mexico broke out, an event which, while awakening prospects of a fierce struggle between the rival republics, aroused also the hopes and passions of the swarthy Indian tribes that people the frontiers of the contending powers. Certain predatory habits, already alluded to in a previous story, as characteristic of this family, had driven Capt. Rock from the easy neighborhood of Dickinson's Bayou, and from all others, one after another, until at last he found himself far nearer than was generally considered safe, to Spanish peak and its troublesome tribes of redskins.

This time, the old man, his wife, son, and daughter—the other having remained with her husband—had to build a house, instead of taking possession of one abandoned by the former proprietors. They chose the mouth of a deep gully, and the verge of a dense forest. Their hut was, as usual, blocks of wood rudely put together; and their energies had this time gone so far as to induce the cultivation of a small piece of maize. This excepted, their whole existence depended on hunting and fishing. Mary, who it seems had become more slim than when I knew her, was all the more indefatigable in her pursuit of the game afforded by the fertile and happy plains of Upper Texas. She and her brother were ceaseless in their endeavors to track deer, wild turkeys, and partridges, and supported their family entirely. The old couple did absolutely nothing but eat, drink, sleep and smoke, utterly forgetful of their former position in society.

A little while before the outbreak of the late war the Rocks became aware of the presence of a neighbor. A tall young Kentuckian, passionately fond of a wild life, suddenly located himself within a mile of their abode, with a sturdy assistant from his own land, four negro slaves, a dozen horses, a herd of cattle and a wagon. He erected a solid frame house, and called his place Snowville—his name being given out as Capt. Snow. With peace and tranquility, his farm would probably soon have been the centre of a neighborhood, and ultimately the site of a town. But a great pestilence, more destructive than cholera or plague, was coming. Texas was the cause of a terrible war.

As soon as Capt. Snow had settled himself, built his house and set his fields going, he thought it but right to pay a visit to the Rocks, despite the piratical character which he had heard of them around about Galveston. The chief things, however, which struck him on the occasion of his visit, were the wretchedness of their abode, the wilful dotage of the parents, the industry of the children, and the matured beauty of Mary. Of a frank and sociable disposition, he made a friend of young Rock, and very soon became the invariable companion of the brother and sister in their huntings and wanderings. The consequence was natural. Had she not been the only female within a hundred miles, Mary would have won the heart of any youth, not already enchained by her simplicity, truth and sincerity. Captain Snow, in a month, was over head and ears in love, and was also the accepted lover of Miss Rock. It was agreed on all sides, that after the maize harvest they should freight a boat with their various goods, and going down to the settlements, be married.

The interval was chiefly spent in hunting, fishing, boating and riding, when the various parties concerned were not engaged in necessary avocations. Captain Snow heard with a bounding heart of the war, but his murderous propensities were wholly quelled by the sight of Mary, whom he loved with all the ardor of a single-minded, honest and frank backwoodsman. Still he could not divest himself of regret at not partaking of the dangers of the expedition, and to divert his mind, proposed to the brother and sister a week's hunting in the buffalo regions, higher up the country. Both frankly acquiesced, and one morning at dawn of day they started.

This time all the hunters rode horses, the very best which Snow could pick from his lot. Each had a rifle, a powder-horn, a bundle of corn-cakes, a flask of native whiskey, and a hunting-knife. Mary, on this occasion, was dressed in almost as masculine a costume as her companions, and never was happier, more sprightly, or filled with more of the enthusiasm of prairie life. Their journey was up deep gullies, along heaving plains, by cool streams, and beneath the shadow of thick woods. They rode along in the morning until they found a place fit for sport, and then halting, lit a fire, shackled their horses, and started on foot in search of game, sometimes together, sometimes separate. When success crowned their efforts, or when night approached, they returned to their camp and supped. After this operation, which in the prairies is a very dangerous one, they made a sober attack on their whiskey gourds and tobacco pouches, and after a little gossip were glad to find rest. Mary had a little hut, formed of boughs and their three cloaks, the brother and affianced husband keeping guard on either side.

Thus they wandered for more than a week, and none thought of turning back. When the wild passions of rapine, slaughter and murder, almost inseparable from savage life—which has generally all the faults of civilized life, with scarcely any of its virtues—are kept in the background, a wandering existence in the virgin woods of America has an inexpressible charm. They all felt it. To camp at night beneath trees, hundreds of miles from houses and men, is a thing which excites romantic feelings in the rudest, and none of the trio belonged quite to the rough cast. Capt. Snow had received some education and Mary Rock had learned to read before I left the country. They had thus some common topic of conversation, and their excursion gained redoubled charms.

One evening, a little after dusk, having failed during the day to find a suitable encampment in an arid plain, they had turned back towards that which they left in the morning. They had ridden hard, and when they came to the dry bed of a torrent which they had to cross, their horses were very tired.

"I reckon," said Capt. Snow, "we'll not circumvent Dick's Ferry this night. My horse is getting cranky like, and trails his legs like an old mustang."

"Hush!" said young Rock.

"What's up?" whispered the other in an equally cautious manner.

Young Rock pointed down the bed of the torrent, which was thick with bushes and overhung by trees, and at some distance the blaze of a fire seemed reflected faintly on the silvery branches of a larch. The fire itself was completely hidden, and would have been admirably concealed but for an accidental opening in the trees.

"Ingins— redskins!" observed Capt. Snow. "Do you and Polly slope away to yonder clump of trees, and hide away spry, while I creep down to the reptiles and look at their paint."

With these words the Kentuckian descended from his horse, took off his cloak or poncho; and divesting himself of his rifle, pouch, everything, in fact, but his tough pantaloons, flannel shirt, moccasins, and hunting knife, began to descend the stony bed of the river. Mary and her brother rode away with every precaution, leading the third horse between them.

Snow moved with all the stealth and caution of an Indian. He had lived three years among the Cherokees, and had seen their various arts and contrivance in the profession of man slaying. He now roused all his recollections. The neighborhood of Indians might be harmless, but it likewise might be dangerous, and the danger of his affianced wife quickened the young man's blood, but took nothing from the admirable coolness of his head, which was as fertile in expedients as that of a backwoods lawyer is in abuse. It took him nearly an hour to reach a little hillock, behind which lay the camp. Snow now scarcely breathed. The spot he occupied was rough, and filled with thorny bushes. It was about twenty yards from the dangerous vicinity of the fire. Slowly he raised his head, and then his eyes fell upon a party of nearly a hundred Indians in their hideous war-paint.

Some were sleeping, some [illegible] while two or three were on the watch. One of these stood within three yards of him, leaning against a tree. His side was toward the Kentuckian, and his eyes were fixed on vacancy. Once he turned quickly in the direction of Snow, but the darkness, and the scout's motionless position, made him see nothing, and the white man could continue his survey in peace. The long lances of the Indians leaning against trees, showed him that the warriors were cavalry, and this circumstance made his heart beat. He had hoped that the horses of his party would have given him a certain superiority over the Indians, which he now saw did not exist. With this conviction he was about to retire, when a young Indian moved aside the trees near the fire, and advanced into the centre of the opening, until he stood before the chief who was smoking his red clay pipe with becoming gravity.

"Pale faces!" said the young man, after the usual pause.

"Ugh!" replied the chief.

"Three," continued the young man; "one squaw—two warriors. Squaw dressed like a warrior; her voice soft and sweet like a pale face girl."

"Ugh!" said the chief.

Another pause ensued, after which the young man, having explained that the white party were tired and weary, and could not go far, the chief of the war-party ordered him to take a dozen warriors about dawn and attack them. The Howling-Wind grunted his reply, and they sat down.

Captain Snow was now amply satisfied as to the nature of the Indian tribe. They were Camanches, the Arabs of the great prairie wilderness, outlying in the woods in the hope of cutting off volunteer parties going to Mexico. Using all his caution he crept from his dangerous post, nor departed from his noiseless walk until half a mile distant. He then made boldly for the clump where he had advised his friends to retire. He found them camped in its very centre, well concealed, their horses grazing with shackled feet, and a small fire.

"Heap on more wood-bog," said Capt. Snow, as he came up; "the varmints have seen us and the sight of our camp may keep them in good humor. I conclude their scouts are spying us out this very minute." And he explained all he had heard.

A hasty meal, but an ample one, was taken at once, and then some portion of rest was snatched. Indeed, the Rocks, with all the careless security of their Irish blood, slept soundly until two hours before daylight, when Snow roused them up.—The horses were saddled in silence, and a mouthful of corn cake eaten. Snow then doled out to each a small pannikin full of brandy, half of which they drank, while with the other half, mixed with water, they washed the joints of their horses, their mouths and ears. Then they piled a great quantity of wood on the fire, and mounting their horses, rode off.

Not a word was spoken, while Snow, who headed the party, forbore to press the horses, reserving their strength for sudden emergencies.—They soon entered a beaten trail in the forest, which they followed until dawn. The night had been dark, without moon or stars; and when the gray morning broke, they found that their imperfect knowledge of the country had deceived them, and that they were getting away from home.—They retraced their steps, guided by the lofty smoke of their own fire, not with the intention of getting so far back, but of gaining another trail which led across a vast open prairie in the direction of their home. Presently the skirt of the wood was reached and they were on the huge plain. It was of the rolling character, covered with lofty high grass, and extended far out of sight. A heavy cloud in the distance, hanging over the edge of the horizon, showed that in that direction the prairie was on fire. Towards this the trio rode slowly, in a line which promised to leave the vast conflagration which was being formed on their left hand.

"Whip handsomely!" suddenly exclaimed Snow; "the varmints are on us."

At the same moment the war-cry of the Indians was heard in all its horror from a hundred screeching throats, and the long lances of the Camanches were seen waving in the distance. The fugitives now gave whip and spur, and the horses bounded along at a rapid pace, and for a short time they succeeded in heading the Camanches; but their long lances were never out of sight. For four hours they rode hard over the plain, until they were not more than two miles distant from the crackling, smoking, blazing high grass, which bore down towards them like a fiery avalanche. To their left lay a stream of water, to their right a level sward, which had been burnt some months back, and was now covered with short turfy grass. Near its edge grazed a number of wild horses, which presently raised their heads as they approached; for this mode of escape they had preferred to trying for a ford.

"The reptiles!" suddenly exclaimed Snow, reining in his horse. "Do you see them horses? Well, every one of them has an Indian devil hanging by his side, ready to catch us! I know that trick a mile off."

The Mexican Indians, by means of a thong round the saddle, and a peculiar stirrup, will hang for hours beside a horse, which will thus appear to be galloping of its own accord over the plains. The trick is usually adopted when flying before superior forces, to guaranty their bodies from arrows and bullets.

Capt. Snow looked anxiously around him.—The pursuers were about a mile behind them, the ambushed Indians about a half mile to their right, while at about an equal distance before them was the fire.

"We have little choice," said he, calmly.—"My friends, we must do a dreadful bold thing! The horses will be a little skerry like, but a quick eye and a cool head will do it. We must shoot the prairie fire."

The Rocks had heard of such a thing, but they stood amazed at the very thought. But Snow left them no time for reflection. The concealed Indians, finding themselves discovered, leaped into their saddles, and bore down upon them. But they remained unnoticed. The three fugitives were busily engaged. They had placed their powder flasks out of the reach of fire; they had wrapped their rifles in strips of their torn up cloaks; and then, having carefully and tightly bound their own clothes, they tied bandages over the eyes and nostrils of the horses. They then mounted again, the Indians being close upon them, and made for the rampart of smoke and flame that lay between them and life.

The line of fire was about three miles long.—The prairie, composed of reeds and grass, damp with recent rains, did not burn with that lightning-like rapidity which leaves no chance of escape. It burned quickly, but steadily, and Snow remarked that in some places smoke predominated over flame. Just before them a lofty clump of bushes burnt high and brightly, but to the left of this a thick black smoke seemed to indicate a swampy expanse where the fire had less purchase. They were moving rapidly, the Indians not two hundred yards behind them, along the line of flame, and the Camanches were yelling with delight. They gained ground every minute on the fugitives, and saw no chance of escape for them.

"Close your eyes and follow," suddenly cried Capt. Snow, seizing the bridle of Mary's horse, and plunging headlong into the thick smoke of the smouldering swamp. The atmosphere which for a long time had been oppressive, now became absolutely suffocating. The noise was infernal. Crackling reeds, hissing damp bushes, flaming grass, a black vapor that choked and blackened, was all that they could distinguish, with a sense of intense heat, and then a black plain covered with charred wood, with smouldering heaps of charcoal, lay before them. They had passed with the least possible amount of injury. A few burns, a scorching sense of thirst, faces as black as negroes, were all that had ensued from their desperate and daring act. Snow pressed the hand of Mary in silence, and then examined the horses. They were irreparably lost. Their legs had suffered burns, which would render much further journeying impossible; but they were compelled, despite their frightful state, to urge them on again at their fullest speed.

A howl, that Snow knew too well, warned him of a new danger. The savage wolves of the mountains were upon them in vast droves. The animals follow prairie fires in search of the carcasses of deer, turkeys, rabbits, hares, &c., that perish in the flames, and collected in such force, become formidable. The wretched horses instinctively darted away, and the fugitive band made for a wood about five miles off, which had been spared from the fire, the grass near the trees being too damp and too short to burn. As they rode, they loosened rifles and pistols, and took their huge powder horns from the many swaths which had protected them. Several times they halted and fired at the furious beasts which to the number of about four hundred came on behind them. Their shots told, and a general halt showed that the *caiotæ* were engaged in devouring their unlucky companions. At length the wood was reached, and while by a general discharge, they for an instant checked the advance of the hungry brutes Mary climbed a tree, took up the arms, provisions, and other traps, and was then followed by the weary men. The horses galloped away, and became instantly a prey to the savage white wolves.

It required an hour of absolute repose to enable the fugitives to talk over their position. They then ate and drank and smoked in silence for another half hour, when all were sufficiently recovered to hold a council. The wolves were howling around the tree, which was lofty and thick, and seemed determined not to abandon their pray. But the backwood trio laughed at them. Their chief concern was the loss of their poor horses, and the prospect of a tramp home. They were now pretty secure from the Indians, who must believe them to have perished in the flames, and who would choose a road removed from the track of the conflagration.

They spoke some time in a low tone, until the howling of the wolves became intolerable, and Captain Snow and young Rock resolved to rid themselves of the nuisance. They descended to the lower branches of the tree, and looked down.

A fearful yell from a hundred throats greeted them; and the aspect of the long, hanging tongues, fierce eyes and savage teeth of so many animals, would have terrified any but men inured to danger and hardships. A quick volley from their revolving six-barrelled pistols drove the jackals back an instant. Snow was perched over a large pile of leaves driven together by the wind. On this he rapidly emptied a good handful of powder. With the lighted tobacco from his pipe, a flame was produced, and the burning moss dropped as the wolves returned to the charge. The animals retreated with terrific yells, as the leaves took fire, and the gunpowder flashed, and then kept a respectful distance. Young Rock now leaped down, flung some wood on the fire, and, joined by his party, soon had a fiery rampart round the tree. Within this they rested, and dressed their wounds, or rather burns.

The next day, after sixteen hours of repose, the whole party started on foot. The wolves, which only collect in dangerous numbers on rare occasions, had dispersed over the black and smoking plain. Weary and tiresome was the journey thro' forest, through swamps, along dreary interminable plains, with a heavy rifle on their shoulders. They rarely fired a shot, eating sparingly, and at long intervals, for the crack of fire arms had now become dangerous. Ten days they tramped along, and on the morning of the eleventh they were within a mile of the dwelling of Capt. Snow. Two or three smart reports of guns made them prick up their ears, quickly followed as they were by the duller report of Indian fusils. The trio plunged into the thicket, loosened their rifles, and advanced. Ten minutes brought them to the skirt of the wood.

The buildings of Snowville were a little more than a hundred yards distant. The Indians lay about fifty yards to their left, behind the wagon and corn-stack frame. Quick as thought Snow and his companions fired, and then, with a loud yell rushed across. Taken in flank, the savages sought the cover of the wood, and made no effort to prevent the junction of the whites. Snow found that his house had been blockaded two days by the Indians, but that his assistant and four negro slaves had made a very spirited defence. Mary was alarmed about her parents; but during the day any movement was impossible.

They accordingly rested until night, making meanwhile every preparation for further resistance; and darkness once set in, Snowville was abandoned to two negro slaves. Snow had always been kind to his blacks, and they acted accordingly. The party of six crept on hands and knees through a maize field, and thus gained a trail that led to the house of the Rocks. A huge blaze soon informed them that the place was burning. Mary felt sick at heart, and darted forward. She was only restrained within the bounds of prudence by the exertions of her lover. They soon stood at the mouth of the gulley, and the scene, illumined by the blazing hut, was revealed in all its gravity. Old Rock and his wife cowered down by two posts; the Indians were preparing for the torture; they were at least twenty in number. But the whites hesitated not. A quick volley revealed their presence, and then on they rushed. But before they had gone half the distance the old couple were among them, with Indian guns in their hands. A retreat was beat at once; and before the astonished savages rallied, the pale faces commanded the entrance of the gulley, and retreated in good order. The magic reputation of the Western rifle kept the Camanches at a respectable distance.

Two days more were they within their post, but then the Indians gave up the siege. On the fifth day the whole party was mounted; the wagon, drawn by oxen, contained all their valuables, and on the top old Rock and his wife. The rest served as escort. Their destination was a county two hundred miles distant, where Captain Snow was to be united to Mary. They were married; and then joined by four enterprising families, the bold backwoodsmen again entered the wilderness, and returned to their old residence. A village was formed, and Captain Snow was at once chosen as sheriff. The community was small, but full of perseverance; and though they have suffered a little from Indian attacks, courage and industry soon repaired the damage; and Mrs. Snow seems in a fair way of presiding over a considerable town at no very distant period. Peace is now restored, and a wife and mother, the heroine of this narrative has given up the nomadic habits of MARY ROCK.

DR. BRAGG'S MENAGERIE.

A tolerably good thing turned up here, in the common course of events, the other day, growing out of the astonishment of an importation from the "Sucker State," in wandering up Market street, at the dashing exterior of Dr. Bragg's Mustang Liniment Depot. The Dr. has just had the walls decorated elaborately, illustrative of the virtues of the liniment, its origin, and so on.—The figures and scenes picturesque, being far too numerous to mention, suffice it that there were to be seen buffaloes and bears, and animals chasing about in gay foreign scenery, in wild confusion, and our countryman very sagely and instantaneously concluded that the interior was a vast menagerie, of which the pictorial exterior was a true and faithful copy. So, after having carefully studied the animals outside, he crossed over to take a look at the originals within.

"Heow much d'ye charge tu go in?" he said to the bland doctor, as he stood at the desk.

"To go in!" echoed the doctor—"go in where!"

"Tu go in and look at them 'ere warmints as you've got inside. Why, you feller, don't you know what you've got tu show? You seem skeered a'most. What's tu pay?"

"To pay—show—got inside?" stammered the doctor, thinking probably that the man was mad.

"Wal, you do flog, you do. Perhaps you don't know as heow you've got animals stuck up on your outside, and a menagerie in thar. Do you know that, say?"

"Oh, ah! to be sure. Pictures—menagerie—yes, of course. I never thought of that. What's to pay? Why, we can fix you off from twenty-five cents to a dollar, cash."

"Split the difference; say fifty cents, and I'll take a front seat."

"Hand over the change," said the doctor, chuckling at the joke.

"Thar you hev it, then."

The doctor grasped the coin, and at the same moment handed over a bottle of the liniment.

"What's this fur?" asked Illinois.

"That's the elephant of the menagerie."

The countryman, "smeling a mice," slowly tore off the wrapper and carefully read the title and directions for use; then he walked out, and crossed the street, read the big sign, walked back into the store, where the doctor was enjoying the sell, and said—

"Wal, you're one of them we read about in story books, aint you?" Grinning and pocketing the bottle, he added—"I reckon this 'ere bottle's the menagerie, isn't it?"

"That's it."

"You're satisfied, ain't you?"

"Perfectly, and hope you are. Take some cards, and circulate them among your friends."

"Thank you—they'll du for the people to hum tu read. I wish you good mornin'."

And off the countryman started. On the doctor dropping the half into the till, it sounded queer, and on inspection, he found it to be rank bogus.

[N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

"WELL, I GUESS NOT." A toper, says an exchange, went into a bar-room in the western part of the State, where it is unlawful to sell liquor, and called for "something to drink."

"We don't sell liquor," said the law-abiding landlord; "but we will give you a glass, and then if you want a cracker, we will sell it to you for three cents!"

"Very well," said the customer, "hand down the decanter."

The "critter" was handed down, and our hero took a stiff "horn," when, turning round to depart, the unsuspecting landlord handed him a dish of crackers with the remark,

"You'll buy a cracker, sir?"

"Well, no," said the customer, "I guess not; you sell 'em too dear; I can get lots on 'em five or six for a cent, anywhere else."

Sabbath Reading.

From Godey's Lady's Book.

REAPING.—TO A. C.

BY CAROLINE CHESEBRO'.

His harvest is not yet, who *long* ago,
Went scattering broadcast the small seeds of truth;
And thou, bethink thee! faintest in thy youth,
Complaining that to suffer is to know!
What if thy cup with sorrows overflow,
As did His? What if, in extremest need,
The strong world passes o'er thee for a weed?
Or, if thy feet are set on heights of snow?
For every prayer thou shalt have blessing sure;
For every deed wrought out in humble faith
Sweet answer, in a good that shall endure—
Thou canst not *be* an idle, fruitless waif:
Build of the snow, if need be, pyramid;
Or—in the mines work there—thy deeds will not be hid!

And, if thy hands be soiled, it is not clay
That will pollute; stains that the eye can see
Are not the proofs which will dishonor thee;
Such broken cisterns yield, to wash away;
But, murmurings of sloth in face of day,
And plaints of pride, and wails of selfishness,
And words (*the falsest tokens of distress*)
Leave record difficult to wash away—
Give pestilence to the air which circles round
The feeble heart—give sorrow to the weak—
And stumbling-blocks to youth; wouldst thou be found
Reaping such fruitage? Well! thou needst not seek
Harvest from coming Harvest out from Thee;
What fruit thy heart bears now, thy Future's All will be.

THE INVISIBLE HARP, OR THE GIFT OF THE MINISTERING ANGEL.

There are lessons enough for us mortals to learn, it may be, from that which is real; from the truths that we know and the scenes that are spread out to our sight as we go on in our pilgrimage. The blue sky is over our heads; the sun shines brightly upon us; and though clouds and storms may hide it for a day, it shines again more gratefully when they are passed. The fields with their grass and flowers are every summer to be seen. Trees are clothed in verdure, and if the one scatter its leaves to autumn winds, and the beauty of the other withers under the frost, it is only to be decked anew in the spring; and all, all would teach us this one lesson, for they remind us of one God—to be better and holier.

But we heed them not, often. The voice in them is too still and small to be heard above the din and bustle of life, and though in Eden it sounded to those happy ones before their fall like a heavenly melody, and numberless harps were attuned at once in unison, their strings are all discordant now, or they are well nigh silent. Let us listen then to other voices, and though from this we learn no other lesson, we may remember *conscience* oftener, as the monitor whose voice, if not the harp tones, we are permitted to hear.

Over the couch of a sleeping child, hovered its ministering angel. The thoughts of that bright visitant were upon the future destiny of his charge, who slept in innocence beneath him. Through the years of what *might be* a long life on earth, they ran forward, and as deep a shade as ever rests upon an angel's brow came over his, while he remembered the sin and temptation through which this young immortal must pass before he could enter the celestial city. But, as if glad thoughts had dispelled the sad, at once that cloud passed away; and were it permitted mortal ears to hear the angel's voice, the happy spirit would have been heard to murmur, "This child shall have a guide through earth's trials and darkness, for over his head will I place a harp whose music shall fall upon no ear but his own, and by it shall he judge whether his life meets Heaven's approval.

A smile played about the lips of the sleeper, as if he were in a pleasing dream—and he awoke.

It was morning. A fond mother bent over this same darling child. He threw his arms lovingly around her neck and kissed her, and with his soft voice said, "Now, mother, tell me again that morning prayer you told me yesterday, for I would thank our Father who has kept me through the night. But hark! Are you singing mother, or what is that music I hear?" "No, child, you hear no music, unless it be the bird's song; for they awoke before you." But she knew not that sweet notes, intended only for that loved one, had come from the invisible harp, and as they soon ceased, the child was satisfied to inquire no farther.

He went out into the fields to play. A butterfly flitted across his path. Merrily he shouted as he ran after it, and so eager was he in the pursuit that he had heard not the low sad tones of that invisible harp which sounded again, until he caught the frail, beautiful thing; but as unintentionally he crushed it in his little hand, he let it fall at once to the ground, shapeless and dead as it was, for he heard those notes dying away on the breeze, mournfully. And still they sounded as he took the crushed insect into his hand, and smoothed its colored wings, and watched the shining dust upon them; and tears fell as he saw he could fly no more, and remembered he killed it; for childhood is not hard-hearted, but weeps at death. "Did you hear music?" he asked of a playmate by his side. "Only the hum of the bees and the song of the bird that just flew by us," was the answer. And the boy began to think the harp music was meant only for him, for he had often before this heard it when no others did, though they were near; and he remembered now that it was sad only when he was sinning.

A poor beggar boy passed the door. While the boy asked him if he would not rest, for he looked weary, and ran to bring him bread, he heard the notes of joyous music over him, and then he knew that heaven spoke approval of the deed in the tones of the invisible harp.

Again he sported in the fields. Harsh words were spoken by a playmate, and he would have returned the same to him that spoke them, but the harp sent forth mournful notes, and how could he allow other than kind words to be spoken? The friends were reconciled, and glad notes came to him on the air; for "a soft answer turneth away wrath"—and is not this heavenly?

Years passed. He whom the ministering angel had been permitted to bless with such a monitor, had well learned that as he acted good or ill, so its notes sounded. Bitter trials were before him.

The destroyer took one whom the youth had loved. A sister—the dear one of his childhood—in whose existence was bound up his own, was to be the victim. Sickness did its work, and no hand could save her. The parting moment came. She gave him a last look of affection—a last embrace—and died. In the depth of grief he reproached his God that he was called to make a sacrifice so trying. Oh, how loud, and plaintive, and agonizing almost, seemed the harp tones then, until the stricken one bowed in submission, and implored forgiveness, and there came a soothing melody, breathing gently in his ear, "God doeth all things well."

Early manhood came. He who from childhood had been thus the angel's care, had nearly finished his sojourn, and he lay upon the bed of death. His own ministering angel still hovered over him. They were soon to be united. The earth born, heaven-destined spirit and the angel who had ever been nearer.

The invisible harp has been his guide to acts of goodness. He had followed its teachings well. He had treasured its warnings in his heart, silently—thoughtfully. This has led him to his God, —his Savior—and now at last to his home.

CLEAR THE TRACK!
Improved Separators and Thrashers, Horse Powers and Agricultural Implements.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture and keep for sale, his RAILWAY HORSE POWERS, which have been so generally approved. Also, his SEPARATOR and THRASHER, with a New Improvement in the process of Separating the Grain. He has made an essential improvement in the Tooth of the Thrasher, by which not one in fifty is liable to be broken out, compared with the old kind, and when worn on one side it may be easily taken out and turned, and then act as well as a new one, thus making one Tooth last twice as long as the old kind. A great variety of other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS are made at his Factory in Winthrop. He uses the best materials, employs the best workmen, and superintends the work himself, and warrants every thing from his Shop to be of the first quality. L. WHITMAN.
Winthrop, July, 1852. 39

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

G. H. CARPENTER is Agent for all sizes of single and double MELODEONS, ÆOLIANS, SERAPHINES, and REED ORGANS. He selects the best made in the country, delivers, puts in order for use, and warrants them at the lowest retail prices—also gives some general instruction in using them, if desired. He also furnishes PIANO FORTES and REED ORGANS, from the best manufacturers. Having had experience in using these instruments, tuning them and teaching from them, he feels qualified to select those of the best manufacture. Communications through the Post Office will meet with immediate attention. EDWIN DUNBAR, Assistant P. M., will act as agent in his absence. Address
13w28 G. H. CARPENTER, Waterville, Me.

LAD WANTED.

AN industrious honest Lad of from 15 to 18 years of age, is wanted as an apprentice in a grocery store: he will be expected to do the chores about house and assist in the store the first year or two, can attend school a part of the time, if desirous. None need apply unless from the country, and having been used to industrious habits.
Apply at this office.
July 6, 1852. tf28

PAPER HANGINGS.

10,000 ROLLS PAPER HANGINGS just received direct from the Manufactories in New York, consisting of a great variety of Patterns, most of them entirely new, at prices ranging from 5c to $1.25 per roll. This is the largest stock of Paper Hangings ever offered in this part of the State, and they will be sold at a small advance on the cost. A *good* paper will be sold at 8 cents, and an *elegant* one at 25 cents per roll. Purchasers are requested to call and examine this stock.
DANIEL C. STANWOOD,
17 One door south of Augusta Bank, Water St.

The Heirs at Law of Elizabeth Wingate,

LATE of Hallowell, deceased, are hereby notified that in consequence of the decease of NANCY WALKER, the last beneficiary of said Estate, he has settled his fourth and final account with the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, and that the balance of said Estate in his hands, awaits their claims, which they are desired to present, properly authenticated, stating from which of her brothers or sisters they are descended, and the proportion they claim in common with others of the same descent and degree of kindred. All communications must be prepaid. ISAAC GAGE,
Executor on the Estate of Elizabeth Wingate.
Augusta, July 26, 1852. 31

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of ANDREW HANSON, late of China, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to NANCY HANSON.
July 26, 1852. 32

To the Hon. DANIEL WILLIAMS, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned respectfully represents, that BENJ. ALLEN, late of Rome, in said county, died at said Rome, about the first day of January, 1851, intestate, leaving goods and estate, rights and credits, to the value of twenty dollars, which ought to be ad ministered according to law; that more than thirty days have elapsed since the decease of said intestate, and no person has applied to take out letters of administration upon his estate. Your petitioner further represents that said intestate left no widow, and that he is a principal creditor of said deceased —wherefore he prays that the next of kin of said deceased, may be cited to take the administration of the estate of said deceased, and failing so to do, that your Honor would appoint DAVID AUSTIN, of Belgrade, in said county, Administrator of the estate of said deceased.
July 26, 1852. W. W. SPRINGER.

KENNEBEC, ss.—*At a Court of Probate in Augusta, on the 4th Monday of July, 1852.*

On the foregoing petition, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the fourth Monday of August next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.*
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 32

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix, on the Estate of OLIVER CLARK, late of Belgrade, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to SARAH CLARK.
July 12, 1852. 31

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the Estate of DANIEL CARR, late of Mt. Vernon, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken said trust by giving bond as the law directs. All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to RUTH CARR.
July 12, 1852. 31

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of July, A. D. 1852, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of JOHN MORRISON, late of Wayne, in said County, deceased, having been presented by ELISHA KENT, the Executor therein named for Probate:
ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, on the fourth Monday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.*
True copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 31

To the Honorable DANIEL WILLIAMS, Judge of the Court of Probate, within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of ADONIRAM J. REYNOLDS, Administrator on the Estate of LEONARD FARRINGTON, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the personal estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of seven hundred dollars—that said deceased died seized and possessed of a small strip of land situate on the west side of Bangor street, in Augusta, north of the Reed Lot, so called; also, Pew No. 7 in the Baptist Meeting House, in Augusta—that the said Administrator therefore makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey all of the real estate of said deceased, to satisfy the demands now against said estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower, with incidental charges. All which is respectfully submitted. ADONIRAM J. REYNOLDS.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—*At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, on the 4th Monday of July, 1852.*

On the Petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order hereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the fourth Monday of Aug. next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.
D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.*
Copy of petition and order of Court.
Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 31

TO DAGUERRIAN ARTISTS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform Daguerrian Artists that they have been appointed Wholesale Agents, by the Manufacturer, for the Sale of Daguerreotype CASES in this State. They will furnish the above named Cases, with or without Glass and Borders, at *New York Wholesale Cash Prices.* All orders promptly attended to. Address E. B. SIMONTON & CO., Augusta, Maine. 3m30

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

50 AGENTS to sell and procure subscribers for NEW AND POPULAR WORKS. The best of inducements offered to those who call early.
J. DINSMORE & SON.
Skowhegan, July 19, 1852. 6w30

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN,

The true Gastric Fluid or Gastric Juice,

FOR the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Consumption, and Nervous Decline. Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. Price $1 per Bottle. Agents and the trade supplied at manufacturers' prices, by JAMES DINSMORE & SON, *General Agents for Maine.*
Skowhegan, July 13, 1852. 3m30

DR. POLLARD OF PORTLAND,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that all persons troubled with Piles, Humors, and long standing Chronic Diseases, and other affections originating from an impure state of the blood, such as Female Difficulties, Affections of the Lungs, Kidney Gravel Complaints, Weakness, General Debility, and long standing offensive Sores, are invited to call at the following places, where he may be consulted free of charge upon the above and many di